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THE SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE.

It is a curious instance of the neglect of secondary education in England that the development of the Public School of the Future should have received so little attention. But the spirit of the times is too strong even for bodies which are not periodically cast into the crucible of popular discussion. The democratization of the Universities has been too fast of late years, and too palpable, to escape notice. Mr. Goschen's speech at the Gresham College, reported in yesterday's papers, brought one side of the movement prominently forward. The Universities have long ago broken down their ring-fence, and are now themselves sending forth to the highways and hedges to compel the people to be taught. The minute of the Cambridge "Local Lectures Syndicate," in this morning's paper, on "Home Study," shows a yet further development in the process of bringing the Universities into touch with the people; and we now actually have one of the old exclusive Universities proposing "to make arrangements, in concert, if they think fit, with other Universities, for encouraging and guiding home study in any part of the British dominions." Professor Seeley discoursed not long ago on the "University of the Future" It was a very different thing from the University of the Past—but a very similar thing to the University of the Present. The revolution in the case of the Public Schools has not been quite so rapid; but the lines of it have by this time been laid firmly and clearly enough to show what the Public School of the Future will be.

There are two formative causes which will mould the School of the Present into the School of the Future—one of them moral, the other political. The moral cause is the growing conviction that the time has come for the rehabilitation of the Home. More and more people are coming to see that there is indeed, in a moral no less than in a sentimental sense, "no place like home;" that Home Life is the great purifier of society; and that the moral fibre of a nation can never be sound unless it is lightened beside the Hearth. The great and standing objection to the old Public School System is that it minimizes the amount of Home Life at the very time when it is most needed. This is why the Boarding School system is losing favour here, and why it has never been transplanted in full force to any New Englands across the sea. We are of course not unaware of all that can be said in favour of the old Public Schools of England. But the fact is just this, that the modern Day School secures all the advantages claimed by the advocates of the old system while avoiding all its disadvantages. Take as a statement of the advantages the passage which Mr. Swinburne unearthed the other day from Ben Jonson's *Discoveries*, and which he described as putting the case for the Public Schools with superlative force and felicity. "To breed our children at home," says Jonson, "is to breed them in a shade; where in a school they have the light and heat of the sun." True; but they can have this "light and heat" in day schools also—without losing the sheltering shade of home when evening comes. Take, on the other side, the bitter description of "that accursed system, called in England the education of a 'gentleman'" which Thackeray gives in his "Shabby Genteel Story." The feature in that system upon which this master of English character seized as fatal was the way in which it causes a boy to learn to forget (as how should he remember, being separated from them for three-quarters of his time?) the ties and natural affections of home. But by the system of Day Schools a boy need neither learn to forget the lessons of Home nor forget to learn the lessons of School. And the moral considerations which are thus moulding the School of the Future entirely coincide, be it observed, with the political tendency of the time. "Common education," it has been well said, "is the true social leveller." The old Public Schools were, and are, essentially exclusive. The more modern Proprietary Schools, such as Clifton, are practically so. The democratic schools are the cheap Day Schools and the municipal High Schools. And the time of the Democratic School has nearly come.

One of the chief points of general interest in the Public School Record, which we begin to-day and shall conclude to-morrow, is the evidence it affords that the new type of school is running the old schools very hard, even if it has not already outstripped them. In 1885 the three schools which stood in the first class were Grammar Schools or cheap Day Schools. In 1886 two of these three were again at the head, and the success of other similar schools was very notable. In the present record, some of the old type of schools do very well, but none do better in proportion to numbers and endowments than some among the High Schools and Day Schools. The best of such schools, whichever and wherever it be, is the type of the School of the Future.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—I.

The Public School Record, 1887-88.

In presenting for the third year in succession a record of the results obtained by the public schools of England, it is our pleasant duty to acknowledge at the outset the great, and in most cases cordial, assistance which we have received from the several headmasters. This assistance has never been more readily forthcoming than on the present occasion; and the following statistics of scholarships, collected in the first instance by ourselves, have, generally speaking, been revised by the headmasters concerned. Allowance must be made for human weaknesses even in such august quarters, and we have noticed that the few headmasters who have neglected the opportunity afforded them of verifying the figures stand somewhat low in the account. An exception should be made in the conspicuous case of Winchester College, the headmaster of which—almost alone among the important and successful schools—has neglected to send us his record, although, as will be seen, he has nothing to be ashamed of. But the fewness of the corrections which the consenting headmasters have found it necessary to make in our original figures leads us to believe that those which the dissentients might have made may safely be neglected, and that our Scholarship Record may be accepted as substantially accurate throughout. While acknowledging the assistance thus received from the headmasters, we are glad to say that we have found it possible this year to accede to several suggestions made by different members of their body, and to supplement the "Scholarship Record" by other tests, the significance of which will presently be explained.

I. The Scholarship Record.

The first place, however, we continue to give, as heretofore, to the list of scholarships gained at Oxford and Cambridge. In so doing we ought perhaps once again to guard ourselves against misapprehension. "As before," writes the headmaster of Sherborne, "I protest against the publication of these fallacious lists, as tending to encourage the vulgar idea that scholarships are the end of education." But the readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are not slaves to such vulgar and palpable fallacies as Mr. Young conjures up. No sensible parent supposes scholarships to be the one end of education; but with many parents the question of whether their sons will or will not obtain a University education depends on whether they obtain scholarships, and for such parents the figures given in our lists are invaluable. The Scholarship Record would be useful, we think, if it gave the results of one year only; but it becomes trebly so now that the results of three years can be shown. In the following list the schools are arranged according to the results of 1887-88, as shown in the figures of the *first* column; the results of 1886-87 are given in the *second* column, and those of 1885, as far as possible, in the *third*; while the total of the three years is added in the *fourth*. It will be seen that the order of the schools, according to the *total* results, would closely resemble that in which they stand on this year's results. This fact seems to show that some schools are permanently more successful than others in this particular branch of education; and those parents to whom that branch is properly and necessarily important should therefore study the list attentively. We give in brackets after each school the name of the headmaster and the average number of boys. It should be premised that Messrs. Wren and Gurney's establishment has won a larger number of scholarships (16) during the year than any of the public schools.

Ten Scholarships and Over.	1887-8.	1886-7.	1885.	Total
Clifton College (Rev. J. M. Wilson, 650)	15	9	8	32
Merchant Taylors' (Rev. W. Baker, 515)	15	5	—	—
St. Paul's School (Mr. F. W. Walker, 540)	13	21	11	45
Manchester Grammar School (Mr. S. Dill, 820)	12	12	13	37
Marlborough College (Rev. G. C. Bell, 570)	10	6	8	24
Winchester College (Rev. W. A. Fearon, 380)	10	6	—	—
Six Scholarships and Over.				
Bath College (Mr. T. W. Dunn, 111)	9	5	6	20
Eton College (Rev. E. Warre, 902)	8	11	—	—
Shrewsbury School (Rev. H. M. Moss, 235)	8	4	2	14
Christ's Hospital (Rev. R. Lee, 750)	7	6	6	19
Birmingham, King Edward's School (Rev. A. R. Vardy, 350)	6	4	3	13
City of London School (Rev. E. A. Abbott, 734)	6	7	7	20
Ipswich School (Rev. F. N. Browne, 200)	6	5	—	—
Leamington College (Rev. J. Wood, 130)	6	6	3	15
Llandovery College (Rev. J. Owen, 182)	6	2	—	—
Oxford High Sch. (Mr. A. T. Pollard and Mr. A. W. Cave, 90)	6	2	—	—
Rossall School (Mr. C. C. Tancock, 290)	6	5	8	19

	1887-8	1886-7	1885	Total
FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS EACH.				
Dulwich School (Mr. A. H. Gilkes, 600)	5	2	—	—
Haileybury College (Rev. J. Robertson, 500)	5	4	4	13
King's College School (Rev. T. H. Stokoe, 300)	5	—	—	—
Malvern College (Rev. W. Grundy, 215)	5	0	4	9
FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS EACH.				
Bradford Grammar School (Rev. W. H. Keeling, 450)	4	6	13	23
Brecon, Christ College (Rev. D. L. Lloyd, 125)	4	3	—	—
Carlisle (Mr. E. Arblaster, 76)	4	1	—	—
Giggleswick School (Rev. G. Style, 200)	4	1	—	—
Highgate School (Rev. Prebendary McDowall, 246)	4	0	7	11
Oundle (Rev. M. T. Park, 125)	4	3	—	—
Repton School (Rev. W. M. Furneaux, 285)	4	1	—	—
Sherborne School (Rev. E. M. Young, 300)	4	5	6	15
THREE SCHOLARSHIPS EACH.				
Aldenham School (Rev. J. Kennedy, 98)	3	1	—	—
Bedford School (Mr. J. S. Phillpotts, 550)	3	2	—	—
Bristol Grammar School (Mr. R. L. Leighton, 270)	3	3	6	12
Derby School (Rev. W. Clark, ?)	3	1	—	—
Leys School, Cambridge (Rev. W. F. Moulton, 140)	3	—	—	—
Perse Grammar School, Cambridge (Mr. H. C. B. Lawrence, 85)	3	1	—	—
Radley, St. Peter's College (Rev. R. J. Wilson, 155)	3	1	—	—
Rugby School (Rev. J. Percival, 440)	3	6	5	14
St. Bees Grammar School (Rev. T. W. Newbold, 45)	3	2	—	—
Sedbergh School (Mr. H. G. Hart, 147)	3	3	3	9

The following schools have gained TWO SCHOLARSHIPS each during the year 1887-8. It will be noticed that *Charterhouse* figures among them :—

Aberystwith, Bradfield (126), Brighton, Bromsgrove (80), Canterbury, King's School (165), Charterhouse (500), Daventry (80), Hereford Cathedral School, Hurstpierpoint (160), Lancing (200), Leatherhead (140), Leeds (225), Leicester (505), Liverpool College (140), Nottingham (235), Portsmouth (390), Taunton (107), Wakefield (140).

The following schools have gained ONE SCHOLARSHIP each during the year 1887-8. It will be noticed that *Harrow* and *Wellington* figure among them :—

Aberdeen, King's College; Bangor, Friars School (120); Belfast, Methodists' College (200) Berkhampstead (172); Blackheath (120); Bury, Lancashire (158); Canterbury, Clergy Orphan School (120); Carmarthen (15); Clitheroe (62); Crediton (50); Dedham (30); Denstone (200); Dover (190); Dublin, Methodists' College; Durham (130); Edmonton (250); Exeter (75); Harrow (550); Hastings (145); Jersey (163); Lincoln (90); Middleton; Monkton Combe (60); Monmouth (220); Newcastle-on-Tyne (300); New Cross (102); Norwich (93); Oxford, King Edward's School (110); Paignton (32); Ripon; Skipton; Southwark, St. Olave's (400), Tenby; Trent; University College School (507); Wellingborough (141); Wellington College (387); Wimborne (95).

The Close Scholarship Question.

Before passing on to the next item in the year's record, we must notice a few points in the above list of scholarships. In the first place, it should be stated that the list is intended to be confined as before to *open* scholarships. There are many schools, especially, we believe, in Wales and Yorkshire, which have *close* scholarships at various colleges attached to them. The gaining of these scholarships cannot in most cases be fairly counted as an "honour" at all. Some headmasters have confessed that the scholarships or exhibitions with which we had credited them were *close*, and such have been struck off. It is possible that other headmasters, though we have done our best to check the figures, may have profited by reticence on this head. We have, however, as on former occasions, made an exception in favour of the close scholarships in connection with Eton and Winchester, for these scholarships can be and are withheld if the candidates do not come up to a high standard. On this occasion we have extended the exception on the same ground to Merchant Taylors'. The method of election there is so peculiar that the headmaster's description of it will doubtless be of interest :—

Our plan of election is this. The head classes of the school are examined by examiners appointed by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, the papers of all candidates for scholarships being sent to the tutors of St. John's College. The examiners recommend the boys they consider worthy of scholarships, after conference with the college authorities and the election is made by the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, who are the Governors of the school. The names of the boys elected are then submitted to the college authorities, who have absolute power to reject any candidate of whom they may not approve, and there is no appeal (except, possibly, to the "visitor") against their decision. The examination takes place in December, and the result is made known then, in order that boys disappointed of their election may be free to compete for open scholarships; but the formal election is bound by statute to be on June 11, St. Barnabas' Day. On two recent occasions open scholarships at St. John's have been won by our boys after the college has had its pick of boys for close scholarships.

Where was Westminster?

The large number of close scholarships possessed by Westminster causes that school to be entirely absent from the above list; and the headmaster, Mr. W. Gunion Rutherford, asks us to publish the following letter of explanation :—

I think your scheme of publishing a record of scholarships a good one, but at the same time it is rather unfortunate for Westminster, seeing that from the nature of the case we can make no show. We have so many valuable close scholarships and exhibitions (eleven fall vacant each year) that none of our boys will compete for open scholarships unless they are unlikely to secure a close one. This was the case with the one boy whose name you give on the over-leaf of your circular. He was unsuccessful in obtaining a school scholarship or exhibition—another circumstance which we cannot publish to the world. If I remember rightly I suggested two years since that you should supplement your record by publishing the honours obtained by former members of the several schools in the public examinations at Oxford and Cambridge. If this were done Westminster would for its numbers have an admirable roll.

We may say in passing that we hope next year to do something towards carrying out Mr. Rutherford's suggestion.

The Balliol and Trinity Test.

The large amount of fresh matter with which we have to deal this year compels us to omit a detailed list of scholarships such as we have previously published. It may, however, be interesting to take the two colleges which are admitted to stand highest (from the scholarship point of view) at Oxford and Cambridge respectively, and show what schools were successful there. Tried by this "Balliol and Trinity Test," the schools come out as follows :—

St. Paul's	4	Shrewsbury	2	Derby	1
Bath College	2	Bangor	1	Dover	1
City of London	2	Birmingham	1	Eton	1
Clifton	2	Charterhouse	1	Giggleswick	1
Marlborough	2	Christ's Hospital	1	Haileybury	1
Oxford High School	2	Clitheroe	1	Leamington	1
				Portsmouth	1
				Rossall	1
				Rugby	1
				St. Bees	1

The most remarkable result here is the success of the Oxford High School, at which the number of boys is only 90.

The Argument from Numbers.

The next point to which we are asked to refer is the argument from numbers. We have continued to give in each case the whole number of boys in the school—young and old, classical and modern. Any other basis of comparison would, we think, be misleading in itself, and would work out unfairly to schools which are not divided into "sides." But we gladly publish such statements as have been made to us on the matter. Thus the headmaster of Merchant Taylors' explains that "the normal number of boys is 500; but that of these about half are in the Lower School, where boys are received from nine years of age, so that our numbers, as compared with other Public Schools, should count as 250 to 260." Similarly Dr. Abbott (City of London) says: "I insert the average number for last year in the three schools (High School, 164; Commercial School, 390; Preparatory School, 180). I hope you will find room for the numbers of each separately. Else, as bearing on your subject, the numbers of the High School alone should be inserted, as by recent changes, the schools have been separated and have quite different courses of study." In a similar sense Mr. Wilson writes from Clifton :—

When the numbers of a school are stated, the numbers in the classical department, which alone contribute to University honours, should be given. Our total is 650. The Charterhouse total, to take an example, is 500. But of our 650, 190 are in the preparatory and junior departments, leaving 460 of an age corresponding to the age at Charterhouse, Rugby, Marlborough, &c. Again, of our 460, 190 are in the modern departments, leaving 270 for our classical school. The numbers should be given in columns, thus—

Classical.	Modern.	Junior.	Total.
270	190	190	650

if a correct comparison is desired.

So far the argument is, it will be seen, that the numbers of the *classical* students only should be given. But other headmasters favour a further refinement, and ask us to give only the numbers of "boys proceeding annually to the Universities." Thus "the number of boys at this school," says the headmaster of Leeds, "is 225, but of those preparing for the University probably, at the outside, *thirty*. All calculations based on numbers of boys 'at the school' are practically worthless; they take, for instance, no account of a modern side, or of the great number of boys who leave at fifteen or sixteen for business, &c." But something like a *reductio ad absurdum* of this argument is supplied by the headmaster of Christ's Hospital, who says :—"Our numbers are constant—that is, 750, as nearly as possible, here in London, and 350 at Hertford. But of these hundreds only some thirty are above sixteen years of age, and only five a year can be sent to Universities." "Only five a year can be sent to Universities"; and yet, as already stated, seven obtained scholarships thereat! This is a good instance of the arbitrary and unsatisfactory character of the alternative method suggested. But how impossible it is to please everybody in the matter may be finally shown by the fact that whereas some headmasters criticise us for giving the numbers at all, others criticise us for not attaching more importance to the point. "I observe," writes the headmaster of Brecon, "that in these analyses hardly any notice of the size of the school is taken. If the analysis is done at all, I think it should be just all round."

II.—THE "CERTIFICATES" RECORD.

So do we. And that is why we have gladly acceded to the request of several headmasters, and added to the "Scholarship Record" an analysis of the examinations for the Oxford and Cambridge certificates. It is often maintained that success in the former respect is inconsistent with success in the latter. It is all very well, many headmasters have objected, to tabulate the scholarships; but any school can force on its picked boys if it neglects its rank and file. One headmaster (Hurstpierpoint) carries this doctrine to heroic lengths, and suggests that we should do more valuable work if we were to "tabulate the proportion of *failures* and gauge the *average* attainments of our boys." It is, therefore, from the point of view of the rank and file that we have approached the "certificates" statistics.

"Higher Certificates."

The *first* table gives the results of the examinations for the "*Higher Certificates*." These certificates may exempt the holders from "Smalls" at Oxford and partly from "Little-go" at Cambridge; from the matriculation examination at Cambridge and (in most cases) at Oxford; and from the "preliminary" at the Inns of Court and similar examinations. We have purposely omitted all reference to "distinctions," for our business here is no longer with the picked boys. Also, as we hope to make this analysis an annual feature in our record, we have eliminated all boys who have previously gained certificates. This was necessary, for some schools send their boys in for two successive years, and we should otherwise have been in danger, in future years, of counting the same boys twice over. It should be remembered that some schools do not enter for these certificates examinations at all; but with this limitation the figures show once more that the schools which do well in scholarships do well all round, and that the "forcing" argument has very little substance in it. Our tables have not been subjected to revision by the headmasters, but they have been very carefully compiled from the official returns, and we can warrant them to contain fewer mistakes than those which were recently published in the *Guardian*.

St. Paul's School	24	Brecon (Christ College)	6	Ampleforth College	3	1
Rugby School	20	Brighton College		Leys School, Cambridge		
Marlborough College	18	Christ's Hospital		Oswestry School		
Eton College	16	Dover College	5	Ruthin School		
Bradfield College	15	Leeds Grammar School		Bury School	2	
Bedford Grammar School	14	Malvern College		Ely (King's School)		
Llandovery College	13	Oundle School		Monkton Combe School		
Wellington College		Weymouth College		Neuenheim College		
Westminster School	12	Worcester Catholic School		Newton Abbot School		
Bath College	10	Blackheath Prop. School	4	Norwich Grammar School		
Bradford Grammar School		Bromsgrove School		Radley College		
Denstone (St. Chad's College)		Cheltenham College		Abingdon (Royse's School)	1	
King's College School		Chigwell School		Grantham Grammar School		
Lancing College		Hurst (St. John's College)		Heidelberg College		
Clifton College	9	Leatherhead (St. John's Sch.)		Isleworth College		
Felstead School		K. William's Sch., I. of Man		Jersey (Victoria College)		
Harrow School		Liverpool College		Sutton Valence Gr. School		
Oakham School		Magdalen School, Oxford		Taunton (King's College)		
Highgate School	8	Uppingham School		Woodbridge Grammar School		
Rossall School		Windsor (St. Mark's College		Worcester Grammar School		
St. Edward's School, Oxford				York (St. Peter's College)		

"*Lower Certificates.*"

Finally, under this head of our subject, we tabulate the results of the examination for "Lower Certificates"—an examination similar in character to that for the "Higher," but easier, and intended for boys of sixteen years of age. Not many schools have as yet adopted this examination, but here are the figures. These also have been carefully compiled; and our position as scholastic outsiders happily sets us free from any such *parti pris* as caused the *Guardian* to palm a list off on the public with the most successful school omitted!

Manchester Grammar School	61	Felsted School	12	Archbishop Harsnett's School, Chigwell	6
Bedford Grammar School	30	Worcester Cathedral School	11	Blackheath Proprietary School	5
Newton Abbot College	21	Elizabeth College, Guernsey	11	Ruthin School	4
Bradford Grammar School	19	Brighton College	10	Heidelberg College	4
Bromsgrove School	15	Stonyhurst College	10	London International College, Isleworth	4
St. John's School, Leatherhead	15	King William's College, Isle of Man	8	King's School, Ely	4
Liverpool College	14	Neuenheim College	7	Grammar School, Carmarthen	4
Monkton Combe School	14	Forest School	6	Connellan College, Malvern	2
Llandovery College	13	Weymouth College	6	King's College, London	1
Bath College	12	St. Mark's College, Windsor	6		
Christ College, Brecon	12				

(To be continued.)

*TWO NOVELS BY LADY NOVELISTS.**

MISS FOTHERGILL has written another of her charming stories, as charming as "The First Violin"—the earliest, we believe, of her successes—and fully as musical. In the present instance it is the Yorkshire, not the German musical world, to which the reader is introduced, and in which the autumn festivals form the centre of interest to provincial musical society. Miss Fothergill is not an adherent of the realistic school in the somewhat gruesome meaning which has recently become attached to the word, but she is none the less true to nature. Besides a refined appreciation of human character, she possesses a delicate spontaneous humour which gives the charm of reality to even the most trivial scenes. Unlike so many of our lady novelists, the authoress does not consider it *de rigueur* to be vulgar in order to be entertaining, nor to be ungrammatical in order to be lifelike. There is a pleasant optimist tone about her characters which is very refreshing in these days of morbid self-analysis. In the world as she paints it, there is, when all is told, more pleasure than pain, and when life is at its worst there yet remains for the artistic soul the divine consolation of music. The central trio of the book, consisting of Felix Arkwright, the successful tenor, his ward Ines Grey, and the kindly and sympathetic Mrs. Reichardt, true friend to both the other two, form a group of musical enthusiasts for whom life could never become inexpressibly dreary. Ines, with her fragile beauty, and her passion for Oriental philology and Parsi grammar, is a little bit startlingly contradictory, but she is at least a welcome relief to the conventional blue-stocking. That she should ultimately marry her guardian, Felix Arkwright, was a foregone conclusion, but one which is only reached by a well-developed train of circumstances. Perhaps the most interesting female figure is that of Alice Ormerod, the handsome, placid farmer's daughter, reared on healthy Yorkshire air—one of those strong natures to whom all who are in trouble appeal for help, and who in the strength of their unselfishness conceal their own sorrows so well that few suspect even their existence. Alice loves and serves her young neighbour, Brian Holgate, a man with some of the charm and all the weaknesses of the artistic temperament, who having ruined himself morally and financially for the sake of a worthless coquette, goes off to America to retrieve his fortunes. Years later he returns to tell his friend Alice of his successes and his marriage, and to express blunt masculine surprise that she too should not have accepted a husband. But Alice's gentle self-restraint does not forsake her, and we take leave of her on the last page silently bearing her pain, and bravely facing her solitary moorland life. The literary value of the book appears to us to be a little bit injured by portions of the story being related in the form of the heroine's diary, written of course in the first person, an arrangement which always results in mild mental confusion on the part of the reader. Nevertheless, "From Moor Isles" will distinctly add to Miss Fothergill's reputation as one of the pleasantest of our lady novelists.

"An Imperfect Gentleman," though more ambitious in plot, is hardly up to the level of "From Moor Isles" in artistic merit. The story is somewhat overburdened with accidents, shipwrecks, sudden deaths, and various improbable coincidences. The "Imperfect Gentleman" is a certain estimable bank clerk, Tom Rowley by name, who, unexpectedly inheriting a baronetcy and £8,000 a year, behaves with the foolishness and precipitation usual in such cases, until the discovery of a missing marriage certificate replaces him in his proper sphere. On the whole, the mal-à-propos-isms of honest Tom and his vulgar little wife become occasionally tedious. Fortunately, the reader finds opportune relief in the charming picture of a Catholic household, that of the impecunious Lord Badlesmere and his two sons, Leaveland and Father Adrian. Paternal devotion has seldom been portrayed with greater pathos than in the figure of this proud old nobleman secretly slaving all day in a photographer's shop in order to render it possible for his sailor son to marry and transmit the family name, even though unencumbered with family possessions; while Lord Leaveland's boyish indifference to poverty and audacious disregard of society conventionalities make him a not less attractive figure. Curiously enough the ladies of the story do not convey the same impression as the men of having been drawn from the life; unlike most lady novelists Miss Lee is evidently gifted with a keener appreciation of the opposite than of her own sex.

* "From Moor Isles: A Love Story." By Jessie Fothergill. Three vols. (Richard Bentley and Son. 1888.)
"An Imperfect Gentleman." A Novel. By Katharine Lee (Mrs. Henry Jenner). Three vols. (Longmans, Green, and Co. 1888.)

ART NOTES.

The unveiling ceremony of Mr. Thornycroft's statue of General Gordon—or the want of it—is the artistic event of the week. The statue, it may be interesting to state, weighs two tons, and was cast by *the* caster *par excellence* of bronze works of art, Mr. Moore, of Thames Ditton. It was an anxious two hours while this mass of metal was being hoisted into position by means of a huge three-legged crane. Miss Gordon pronounces the statue-portrait of her brother "excellent." This is gratifying—for relatives are always the most uncompromising of critics.

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The statement that Mr. Alma Tadema, dissatisfied with his "Roses of Heliogabalus," has determined upon repainting it, is altogether false. Even if the artist contemplated such a thing, I have reason to know that the owner would object. Yet the superiority of the study for the picture, which was exhibited at the New Gallery recently, was proclaimed by many a critical visitor. * * * * *

Reference was made last week to the fact that Mr. Hollyer had photographed some of the chief of Mr. Watts's portraits of our great men in a manner hitherto unapproached. I now hear that the photographer of these remarkable plates will shortly publish them, so that art lovers will have the opportunity of obtaining at small cost the combined result of the perfection of portrait-painting and photography in England during the nineteenth century. * * * * *

Another benefaction on the part of Mr. Watts is to be recorded. In consequence of a request for a picture on the part of a body of gentlemen who are about to inaugurate a gallery in the town of Leicester, Mr. Watts has painted for them a second version of his famous "Fata Morgana." This large work, which is square—not upright, like the original picture—was "flatted in" a good many years ago, and has now been repainted and completed for presentation to the new provincial gallery. If pictures are thus to be had for the asking, who will not hasten to tax Mr. Watts's generosity? If he but "show cause" that his prayer is in the cause of art, the applicant will stand a good chance.

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Mr. Whistler's "Ten o'Clock" is gaining European fame indeed. It has been translated into French, and is being run through a little Belgian art paper, called *L'Art Moderne*.

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I hear that Mr. Keeley Halsewelle has thrown up the commission to paint the scenery for Mr. Irving's production of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum. On account of the inability, through indisposition, of Mr. O'Connor to coach him in the use of the materials, he finds himself helpless. Mr. Hawes Craven has undertaken to fill the breach, at somewhat short notice; and Mr. W. L. Telbin will provide the act-drop.

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Is it an evil sign of the artistic times that scarcity is so often brought to the aid of merit—sometimes in lieu of it—to make big prices? Would M. Waltner's great etching of Rembrandt's "Night Watch" ("Ronde de Nuit") have been so great a commercial success had not the publishers (Messrs Boussod, Valadon, and Co.), who charged a hundred guineas a copy, undertaken to print only fifty proofs for sale and then to break up the plate, presenting each subscriber with a portion? I think not. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the plate is at the present moment cut up into fifty-one pieces, one for each of the subscribers (sixteen of whom are in America, twenty-four in England, and the rest in France and Holland), and one for the Printsellers' Association. They have been carefully cut, and mounted in morocco cases—very pretty and interesting to look at, but very pitiable, too, for the plate was in excellent state for working when it was ruthlessly destroyed—a sacrifice to Mammon.

* * * * *

The fact that the British Museum is a wilderness of riches—practically unordered, and for public purposes unexplored—has always been the reproach levelled at the Bloomsbury treasure-house. Mr. Louis Fagan, of the Department of Prints and Drawings, has gone far to remove the stigma by preparing a course of three lectures, elucidated by a hundred and fifty lime-light photographic slides. He practically covers the whole subject by giving in distinct outline the history of the Museum's foundation, development and progress. Antiquities—Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman—are first taken; then come coins and medals; next, the library, the departments of MSS., prints, and mediæval antiquities; and finally, the character and constitution of the Museum. Mr. Fagan's long and intimate connection with the collections, and his popularity with his colleagues, well fit him for the task, and people have no longer the excuse of remaining in the dark as to "the finest collection in the world."

* * * * *

Mr. Whitworth Wallis's campaign in favour of fuller descriptive labels in museums is fast gaining ground. The sort of label now affixed to objects at South Kensington are of the most irritating description: they impart no sort of knowledge to the general visitor worth having, save, perhaps, the price paid for the article. Indeed, all information of a useful kind seems to be carefully withheld. The South Kensington Museum, if it does not care to be beholden to Birmingham for practical hints, might, at least, take example from the Natural History Museum over the way. Some of the labels recently introduced there are just what they ought to be—they tell the non-scientific visitor exactly what he wants to know, and in such a way as to whet his appetite for further knowledge

M. H. S.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The remarks made by Signor Crispi to a *Daily Telegraph* interviewer will revive the uneasy feeling about the Italian alliance which Admiral Hewett's unguarded speech caused last February, and which was only partially allayed by official disavowals in Parliament. Here is what the Italian Prime Minister said yesterday:—

As far as Italy and England are concerned, it cannot be too frankly admitted or too emphatically insisted upon that we want you, and you want us. With immense sacrifices we have created, armed, and organized a vast military host. We are now in a position, at a few weeks' notice, to send out of Italy from five to six hundred thousand excellent soldiers, and yet to keep at home a force fully adequate to defend our frontiers and coasts against foreign attack. As a land military Power, disposing of such resources as these in the way of effective fighting troops, our alliance may some day be of paramount importance to Great Britain. On the other hand, we may require your support in the Mediterranean, and it must always be of the greatest moment to a country in the geographical position occupied by Italy to have the strongest naval Power in the world for its firm friend and staunch ally.

That Italy "wants" an offensive and defensive alliance with England such as Signor Crispi hints at we know; but the question is, has she got what she wants, and what does she want it for?

Mr. Labouchere must try again to find out when Parliament reassembles; but what a satire it is, by the way, on popular government that such questions should still have to be asked. "I know England a little," said Signor Crispi; and amongst other things he has learnt from England is the art of defeating the forms of parliamentary government, and of keeping the people's representatives in the dark as to the drift of the policy to which they are committed. Signor Crispi represented himself as deep in the study of Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Act; but we fancy it is Lord Salisbury's book out of which the clever and hot-tongued Italian Premier likes best to take a leaf.

Truth and *Punch* make much fun out of our "Robbers' Record" on the ground of the number of trifling thefts enumerated in our "unofficial report." We do not in the least quarrel with *Mr. Punch*, who, of course, has to pick up his little jests where he can find them; but we are surprised that Mr. Labouchere should not have had acuteness enough to see how very foolish his objection is, if it be taken seriously. We ought to have included the really bad robberies only, *Truth* argues. But to have done so would have been to cook the statistics in a way that very properly exasperates *Truth* when Mr. Balfour follows it in Ireland. Every one knows the trick. You say that the number of outrages is enormous. You enumerate the murders and woundings, and leave the public to conclude that all are equally bad. Our plan, on the contrary, was to give "the truth and the whole truth." Why does *Truth* object?

Chiming in with the news of colliery strikes and the threatenings of a rise in the price of coal comes an article in the *Times* raising the question, "Is there coal under London?" The question has been approached in connection with borings for water in several parts of London; and it now appears that it might well be solved if scientific ardour and business enterprise conjointly would provide funds to continue a boring by the Vauxhall Water Company at Streatham. The hole has been driven down through various formations to a depth of 1,095 feet by the company for their own immediate purposes; but it seems likely that it will not be worth their while to take it any farther. It would certainly be satisfactory to have the question settled once for all. Fancy the effect of discovering that we were living over a coal-field! And how would the coal dues which are levied on coal coming *into* London fare when Londoners began to rake it up from under their own cellars, so to speak?

If any one comes across a person calling herself Edna Lyall, and purporting to be the author of "Donovan" and "We Two"—a person eccentric in her manner, unorthodox in her sentiments, and apparently of unsound mind, who was last heard of in Ceylon—it will be well to receive these pretensions to name and fame with reservation. Apparently a literary impostor has been going about making capital out of Miss Lyall's name, and in return giving rise to a number of "very extraordinary reports," which are naturally most annoying to the real Miss Lyall, whose publishers write to the papers this morning a caution about the impostor, and a testimonial to the sanity, propriety, and general respectability of the real author. "Edna Lyall," they say, "(Miss Ada Ellen Bayly) is the youngest daughter of the late Robert Bayly, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. She was brought up as, and has always remained, a member of the Church of England; and for the last few years has resided at Eastbourne. We are happy to say that Miss Lyall has always enjoyed excellent health, both mental and physical." This reminds one that an impecunious impostor enjoyed to the end of his days the reputed authorship of "Scenes from Clerical Life;" and there have been many such cases.

The best thing in Mr. Courtney's speech last night was again said by "a voice." Mr. Courtney was declaring his belief in the virtues of local government, and his conviction that "they must have in the counties in Ireland as full and free a local government as had been set up in England." Whereupon "a voice" called out, "Will Lord Hartington back you?" This voice went to the heart of the matter; and Mr. Courtney showed less than his usual courage when he evaded the point. What he ought to have told the voice was how far he meant to go in standing up for his convictions, and whether he would vote against his convictions or against Lord Hartington. For what is the use of making a show of convictions against which your leader has already pledged himself, if you mean to follow the said leader still?

We are glad to notice once again a spirit of faith and hope in Mr. Balfour's utterances. Speaking yesterday at Haddington, he discussed the question of party government, and this is what he said as to its future:—

I do not suppose that any individual who hears me will suspect me of undervaluing party allegiance or underrating the necessity of parties in our free parliamentary life. My belief is that without parties free parliamentary government is an absolute impossibility, and with all the disadvantages—I may say even with all the absurdities, with all the follies—to which party spirit has given birth, with all the prejudices of which it is a fruitful harvest—in spite of all these things, I believe that unless party exists parliamentary government will change and sink into absolute and impotent contempt.

What a different note is this to that of mingled cynicism and despair which Lord Salisbury strikes in dealing with the topic! Mr. Balfour sees the "disadvantages" and "follies," but sees them in their true size. Lord Salisbury magnifies them, and sees nothing else. That is just the difference between hope and despair, between faith and unfaith—not in politics only, but in every field of thought.

But what was curious in Mr. Balfour's argument was that although he defended our system of party Government, he defended also the fissiparous tendency which has recently set in. He does not desire "even in his heart" that the Liberal Unionists should coalesce with the Tories, even although he admits that the differences between them are infinitesimal. This is a mistake—if not from the Tory point of view, certainly from that of party government. The more the system of party becomes fissiparous, the more sterile it becomes of good. One has only to look across the Channel to see it.

"L'Abbé Constantin," with which M. Mayer has opened his winter season at the Royalty, is a play for young gentlemen's academies and young ladies' boarding schools; but its innocent and optimistic sentiment may give pleasure even to the cynics and pessimists who take grim and morbid delight in "As in a Looking Glass," "The Dean's Daughter," and other pieces of that kidney. If it were less than admirably played it would certainly be tedious. Fortunately, M. Lafontaine's performance of the simple-minded, genial old *curé* is more than admirable. It is as complete an incarnation of a type of character as the stage can show. Every gesture, every attitude, every intonation, belongs characteristically to the *soutane* and the sacristy. Mdme. Jane May plays Miss Bettina Scott very cleverly—too cleverly, indeed—and MM. Bréant and Berney are quite presentable as the rival lovers.

Sir Samuel Baker, who startled people the other day by showing how the life-stream of Egypt—the Nile—might be turned off like a tap by the enemy, to-day quotes a number of passages from which it appears that the prophet Ezekiel quite contemplated some such military operation:—

"Behold I will bring a sword upon thee (*i.e.*, an enemy) and cut off man and beast out of thee. And the land of Egypt shall be desolate and waste; and they shall know that I am the Lord; because he hath said, The river is mine, and I have made it. Behold, therefore, I am against thee, and against thy rivers, and I will make the land of Egypt utterly waste and desolate, from the tower of Syene even unto the border of Ethiopia."—Ezekiel, xxix., 8. "And I will make the rivers dry, and sell the land into the hand of the wicked; and I will make the land waste, and all that is therein, by the hand of strangers; I the Lord have spoken it."—Ezekiel xxx., 12. And Isaiah says (ch. xix., 4): "And the Egyptians will I give over into the hand of a cruel Lord; and a fierce King shall rule over them, saith the Lord, the Lord of hosts. And the waters shall fail from the sea (lake?), and the river shall be wasted and dried up. *And they shall turn the rivers far away*; and the brooks of defence shall be emptied and dried up; the reeds and flags shall wither. The paper reeds (papyrus) by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks, and everything sown by the brooks shall wither, be driven away, and be no more. . . ."

LADY GUIDES FOR LONDON.

An Interview with the Originator of the Scheme.

An energetic lady, widely acquainted with women and their work, and compassionately conscious of the difficulties of securing work for that class of women who claim to be "ladies by birth and education," has, in her endeavour to help the latter, hit upon an excellent scheme. If it succeeds, and its originator is very confident of success, it will be an institution wider than Whiteley's and greater than Cook's, of tourist fame, and will give remunerative and interesting work to almost any number of ladies. The scheme will be made known to the world under the name of the "Lady Guide Association," and its main features were the other day explained to our representative by its founder, who is at present giving all her time and energy to the organization of the association.

"Is it to be a kind of charity by which distressed gentlewomen may make themselves believe that they are earning their living by their heads or their hands, or is it to be a case of 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work?'" asked our representative, in answer to some remark on the pitiful condition of a large number of impecunious ladies.

"No, it is to be no charity, although my first and chief object is to benefit those women for whom it is hardest to find work. It is a scheme by which I hope to provide remunerative employment for intelligent gentlewomen who, owing to the present overcrowded labour market, suffer the greatest deprivation, and this I hope to do, not for one certain class only, or exclusively for those who can give all their time, but for women of different dispositions and capacities, and of almost any age."

"If you can do that you will confer a greater boon on womankind than it is possible to imagine, but it sounds almost too good to be true. How do you propose doing it?"

"My plan is simply this: An enormous number of visitors, strangers, foreigners, and tourists, are continually coming to London, eager to see the sights, to explore the vicinities, to become acquainted with the life of the great city. They arrive, put up at some hotel or boarding-house, and besides their guide-books, which at the best are but imperfect companions, they have no other mentor to advise them how to proceed, or to point out to them the innumerable places and objects of interest, than the occasional so-called guides, who, as a rule, have no other knowledge of their subject than the smattering they have learned by heart, and which they repeat in a manner which is at the same time objectionable and unintelligible. It is quite surprising that somebody has not long before now organized a system by which London and its surroundings could be intelligently and exhaustively introduced to strangers, but the fact is that such a thing has never yet been attempted, and it is this need which, by means of the 'Lady Guide Association,' I hope to supply in the following manner. If a body of ladies could be trained so as to be thoroughly well acquainted with all the interesting sights and institutions of London, with the history and nature of the objects of interest, with the different routes about town, the shops where best to buy, the hotels or boarding-houses where to put up, the manner in which to entertain, in fact, to be able to smooth over all the little worries and inconveniences which the stranger meets at every turn, and to supply all the information without which a sojourn in London is both abnormally expensive and in most cases very unsatisfactory, there ought to be an opening for almost any number of women."

"But would it not take half a lifetime before all these walking and talking dictionaries of London could be trained, and would not all your guides want the frames as well as the brains of giants?"

"They would, if each one of them had to be trained in all the branches, and supply all the wants of clients. But I do not propose to do impossible things. I want to train the guide for any one branch of the work for which she may be specially suitable, or, if she has the wish and the abilities, for several branches. The more competent she is, the better will be her position and the larger her salary. If she can give us all her time, well and good; but we shall not turn her away if she can only give us half a day, or even less; for there will be so many departments in connection with our work that we can utilize one and all. To give an idea of what we mean to do, I have drawn up an outline of the undertakings of the association, and an intending lady guide may make her choice as to which part of the work she would prefer:—

1. To supply lady guides to families, visitors, or residents, and special hotel staffs. "Guides" to all the buildings, sights, picture galleries, entertainments (instructive and social), shops, &c., &c.: and such guides shall have a practical knowledge of the history and features of such places of interest.

2. To make all arrangements for those coming to London, desiring to "entertain" fashionably, or to provide dinners, suppers, house decorations, musicians, professional artists, &c., as required, at a fixed tariff. To advise as to the most popular method of entertaining, either economically or otherwise.

3. To furnish seats for all amusements, lectures, &c., and railway tickets or conveyances.

4. To execute any commissions upon stated terms, and make appointments with tradespeople.

5. To engage house, rooms at hotel, apartments, servants, &c., as wanted, and to meet parties at the railway station or elsewhere, assist with luggage and children, conduct to home, and be generally useful. Engage teachers if required, and recommend also Art and Science classes. Advice upon dress and etiquette.

6. Give all information about railway routes, where trains stop, and for how long, and where refreshments may be most conveniently had *en route*, where luncheon saloons and Pullman cars provided; particulars of the railway omnibus service, and the usual prices and gratuities.

7. Money exchange and temporary banking deposit.

8. To supply, where wished, French, German, Italian, and other foreigners as "lady guides" upon application.

"And how long do you consider it will take a girl or woman to train before she is an efficient guide?"

"Always given that she is a lady and has had an average good education, it should not take her more than a month to read a subject up. She is then examined, and if she satisfies the examiner receives her certificate and enters our ranks as Lady Guide.'

"How will you do during the 'off season,' when London is empty? Will your guides be dismissed and taken on again when the tourist and travelling season recommences?"

"No, that is one of the things which I hope to avoid, and I do not think it will be difficult to avoid it. For one thing there are always a great number of visitors in London, and even in the 'off season' it is astonishing what a number of strangers there are about. Then, as a matter of fact, Londoners themselves know very little about London, and many ladies will be only too glad to avail themselves of our services, either as guides, or to execute commissions or give information to them. No, our employées will be registered at our chief offices, and thence, according to their qualification and the amount of work they are capable of performing, they will receive their fixed weekly salaries."

"And will you put them into a special uniform in order to distinguish them and to gain admittance for them at such places and institutions to which they take their parties?"

"No, they will wear their own dress, and, provided it is quiet and ladylike, we shall not interfere with their toilette. But each lady guide will be provided with a badge of the association in the form of a bracelet, and ladies may ask our guides at any time for information."

"Is there not some danger that your guides may meet with very undesirable customers—say, of the other sex—and possibly be insulted?"

"I have thought of that, and made what provision I could against it. Our guides will not be available for gentlemen travelling *en garçon*, and their services will be entirely restricted to ladies and children, except when the parties for whom they act consist of ladies and gentlemen or of families and children. Otherwise I hardly think that they are exposed to much risk: on the contrary, I expect that they will be met everywhere with the consideration due to ladies."

"How do you intend starting your scheme?"

"In order to start upon a fair basis it is desirable that at least £3,000 should be guaranteed in sums of not less than £100 each. Thirty persons would thus be required, and several influential ladies and gentlemen have already come forward who are willing to take a share in the responsibility of the scheme, which must of course be started on strict business principles. The details of the whole plan, and all information may, however, be obtained on application to Miss E. A. Davis, 5, Lauderdale-road, W., who will be glad to give all information respecting the working of the association, which, I am confident, will supply a serious want, and be a boon alike to the public and a large number of impecunious ladies."

IS A COLD WINTER AT HAND?

The autumn of 1888 resembles the summer in its untimely and severe frosts: June had a snowstorm unprecedented at the season of the year: July had the coldest day on record in that month, and now October has the severest frost on record in the first half of that month. The sudden cold snap of the first week of October was in every respect peculiar. When it began the extreme North of Europe was warmer than the most sheltered spot in the British Islands. Archangel was four or five degrees warmer than Cambridge at the same hour, and the North-west of Norway was warmer for a few days than the South of England. The cold area spread itself over the country very slowly, and the severity of the cold had ceased in Scotland before the thermometer touched its lowest point in the South of England. It has spread over the Continent slowly and irregularly, as it did with us, so that while Munich had heavy snowstorms, with the thermometer below the freezing point, Berlin at the same hour had a temperature nearly twenty degrees above the freezing point. Naturally people inquire, is such an early and severe frost a presage of an early winter? Not necessarily, else great heat in October would be the precursor of a mild winter; and the experience of two years ago proved that it was not so, for 80 in the shade was touched in London in the first week of October, and the winter that followed had the longest consecutive number of days below 50 on record. If it were the case that the North of Europe suffered from severe frost at the same time as we did, so that fresh ice was forming rapidly in the extreme North now, we might fear the approach of a hard winter. But this is not the case. There have been fewer frosty mornings as yet at Haparanda, at the north end of the Gulf of Bothnia, than in the English Midlands; and at Bodo, within the Arctic Circle, the thermometer has only once this autumn been reported below the freezing point. Last winter it was already extremely severe in the far North of Europe, and the people who forecasted from that fact a cold later winter and spring for us were not mistaken; but this season there are no such indications of the severity of winter in the far North.

The recent cold snap may be therefore regarded as a passing whim of winter, rather than as an intimation that winter is to come to us early and remain long. The winter after the cold summer of 1879 had one or two short, sharp frosts in the early winter, but after midwinter it became much milder; and that season, just like this, sharp frost was not reported at an early period of the autumn from the far North of Europe. It is perhaps quite true, as the authorities at the Meteorological Office tell us, that no man living can predict what the weather will be two days hence; but it is also true that without descending to minute particulars we are able with considerable success to discern a general tendency in the course of the weather either towards heat or cold; and the indications at present do not point in the direction of a very severe winter. The drought of the autumn is quite as remarkable as were the showers of the summer. The dry weather has been welcome so far, for the completion of harvest work; but unless showers come shortly the springs will again begin to fail, and we may have a winter water-famine in many places which have scarcely yet recovered from the summer water-famine of last year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CAN ANY GOOD THING COME OUT OF WHITECHAPEL?"

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—At the present moment, when the heart of London is thrilled with the realization of the ghastly truth that there are large districts in our midst where violence and outrage are so common that murder itself stalks unnoticed and unpunished, it is well to gather a little consolation and hope from the knowledge that in the very streets whose names now make us shudder there are peaceful homes where a dignified old age commands the respect of the roughest, and where virtue, cleanliness, and thrift shed their light around. If your readers doubt that any good thing can come out of Whitechapel, let them accompany a "lady almoner" to No. —, Buck's-row, and call upon Mrs. P. They will find a little room, the picture of neatness and cleanliness, inhabited by an old woman of about seventy, in very feeble health, deaf, and almost blind, but always gentle and cheerful. She lives alone, having been a widow many years: her married son and daughter do for her what little they can. Until her sight failed she kept herself by brush work, having worked twenty-five years for one employer. Her humble content and patient waiting for death teach the lessons that old age should. In a little court close by lives Mrs. M'C., a perfect picture of a beautiful old woman. She has occupied the same room for fifty-two years, and it is a pattern of neatness. Some years a long-lost son returned and promised his mother 5*s.* a week. She at once voluntarily gave up the charitable help she had been receiving, and only her son's death and her own increasing infirmities have induced her to apply for it again. Such rare independence surely deserves to be recorded. In Hanbury-street and Berner-street similar bright spots may be found. In Fashion-street, which has the reputation of being one of the three worst streets in London, two old sisters have lived for forty-three years. They tell how "it used to be very respectable," and cannot bear to leave it even in its fall. Their landlady is kind to them, their neighbours respect if they do not imitate their thrift and cleanliness. It is in the belief that such homes are a strong influence for good among the East London poor, and that the old people who have made and love them, poor as they are, deserve a better fate than the workhouse, that the Tower Hamlets Pension Committee undertake to help all thoroughly deserving cases brought to their notice in those districts (Whitechapel, Stepney, and St. George's-in-the-East) where outdoor parish relief has been abolished. The pensions are raised by voluntary contributions, the whole of which go to the relief of the aged poor, the committee defraying its own expenses of management. The hon. treasurer is Mr. A. G. Crowder, 65, Portland-place, W.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

P. D. TOWNSEND.

28, *Commercial-street, E., October* 15.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

MAINE, HENRY SUMNER, K.C.S.I. "International Law." (John Murray.) [The Whewell Lectures delivered at Cambridge University in 1887. Prepared for publication by Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Frederick Pollock. Pp. 228.]

MATUCE, H. OGRAM. "A Wanderer." (Kegan Paul.) A record of Continental travel, full of moralizing on life and literature. Pp. 211. 5*s.*]

MURRAY, D. CHRISTIE. "The Weaker Vessel." [A new novel. 3 vols.]

M'CARTHY, JUSTIN, and Mrs. CAMPBELL-PRAED. "The Ladies' Gallery." (Bentley.) [A three-volume novel.]

NETTLESHIP, R. L. (Editor). "Works of Thomas Hill Green, late Fellow of Balliol College, and Whyte Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford." (Longmans, Green, and Co.) [The third and last volume of Mr. Green's works, containing miscellanies and a memoir, with an excellent portrait. Pp. 479. 21*s.*]

PICONIO, BERNARDINE A. "An Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul." (John Hodges.) [A work which first appeared in 1703. Has now been translated from the original Latin by Mr. A. H. Pritchard, B.A., of Merton College, Oxford. Pp. 378.]

PLUMPTRE, E. H., D.D. "The Life of Thomas Ken, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells." (Isbister.) [Illustrations by E. Whymper. 2 vols. 32*s.*]

RICHARD AP, M.A. "Marriage and Divorce." (Trübner.) [Deals with the religious, practical, and political aspects of the question. Pp. 173.]

RILEY, JAMES WHITCOMB. "Old-fashioned Roses." [A volume of verse by an American writer. Pp. 145. 5*s.*]

RITCHIE, J. EWING. "Our Premiers, from Walpole to Salisbury." (Charles and Co.) [A series of short biographies. Pp. 188. 1*s.*]

ROGERS, JAMES E. THOROLD. "The Economic Interpretation of History." (Fisher Unwin.) [Lectures on Political Economy delivered at Worcester College, Oxford. Pp. 547. 16*s.*]

SHAKESPEARE (KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL). (J. S. Virtue and Co.) The last volume of this edition. Contains the Doubtful Plays, a History of Opinion on the Writings of Shakespeare, and an Index to the Plays and Poems.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

National Apple and Pear Conference, Royal Horticultural Society, Chiswick.
Mercers' School, Old Boys' Dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7.
Mr. W. Lart Carpenter on "Science and Education," at Essex-street Hall, 8
Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
School Board Election—Address by Mr. J. Carvell Williams, Streatham-hill Congregational Church Hall, 7.30.
London Dialectical Society—Mr. Henry Ellis on "Positivism," Anderton's Hotel, 8.
E. Ledger on "Astronomy," Gresham College Basinghall-street, 6.
Rev. R. Harrison "What's in a Name?" Newington Reform Club, 8.30.
Mayors and Provosts at the Mansion House, 7.
Justice to Ireland—Wandsworth Liberal Association, 8.
South London Entomological and Natural History Society's Exhibition—Bridge House Hotel, 7.
County Council Election—Meeting at Omega Hall, Alpha road, 8.

TO-MORROW

Royal College of Music—College Concert at Alexandra House, at 7.30 p.m.
The Mayor and Mayoress of West Ham's Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball, 6.15.
South Kensington Liberal Club—Mr. G. Howell, M.P., on the "Law of Parliamentary Elections," 8.30.
Bristol Triennial Musical Festival.
South London Entomological and Natural History Society's Exhibition—Bridge House Hotel, 7.
School Board Election—Address by Mr. A. Rutson, at Pimlico Rooms, 8.
North Islington Liberal Club—Miss Orme on Ireland, 8.

At Home and Abroad.

The United States Circuit Court at San Francisco has decided that the Chinese Exclusion Act is constitutional, and that all Chinamen now in port, or coming thither, must be excluded. This affects 1,300 Chinamen, whose friends will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The rebels are still very active in the trenches outside Suakin. They fired several shells into the town on Sunday night, one of which entered a native house, but killed no one.

The Emperor William intends to make Friedrichskron his summer residence, for which purpose it is to be somewhat enlarged. The Empress came to Berlin yesterday, and paid a visit of an hour's duration to the Empress Frederick.

Another disaster occurred yesterday on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Hazleton. A goods train came into collision with a construction train, fifteen men being killed and seventeen injured. The Lehigh Valley shares closed at 53¼.

The total number of strangers who have declared their residence up to Sunday night at the Paris Prefecture of Police is 23,234.

A special Court, consisting of Judge Wragg and two magistrates, has been appointed to try the Zulu malcontents at Ekowe on November 15.

The earnings of the Natal Railway in September were one-third greater than those of September last year.

The Cape elections evoke the usual amount of animated oratory, but party lines seem to be somewhat vaguely defined. Sir G. Sprigg's recent speech is severely handled by Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Merriman.

The renewed efforts made to reconcile the warring Democratic fractions in New York City have failed. Every party prefers to continue the fight, which may ultimately result in the loss of two Democratic seats for New York in Congress.

The Copper Syndicate, it is reported, has ordered the American mine owners to decrease their output by one-sixth. The resulting loss will be recouped to them by an increase of one half-cent per pound in the price to be paid them.

Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., replied to the toast of "Success to Allotments," at the annual dinner of the Claydon Brotherhood Farm, Bucks, yesterday.

The Bristol Triennial Musical Festival opened yesterday with a performance of "Elijah," which was poorly attended. At the miscellaneous concert, in the evening, there was a better attendance.

Mr. John Wentworth, the famous "pioneer resident" of Chicago, who had been mayor of the city and a member of Congress, has died, aged seventy-three.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse has offered to the Egyptian Government £300,000, to be expended on the Raiyan Canal and Reservoir, and in giving employment to the peasants whose land will not be irrigated this year, owing to the failure of the Nile.

The Landgrave Frederick William of Hesse, while on a voyage from Batavia to Singapore, fell overboard and was drowned. The deceased Prince, who was only thirty-four years old, was well known in Court and military circles of Berlin, having held the rank of a major in the Hussars of the Guard.

At the ballot held at the Bank of Australasia yesterday Mr. W. A. M'Arthur, M.P., was elected a director by 694 votes, against 179 for Mr. Henderson, and the chairman's amendment referring all Mr. Henderson's resolutions to the directors was carried by 685 to 180 votes.

The Lenwade flour mill, near Norwich, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was three stories high, and fitted with eight pairs of stones. The live stock and books were secured. The mill, which belonged to New College, Oxford, was insured.

Mdme. Amet, the daughter of Junot, one of Napoleon's generals, died on Sunday at the age of eighty-seven. Junot, in disgrace after the capitulation of Cintra, ultimately lost his reason and died in 1813. Mdme. Amet was for many years well acquainted with all the political and literary celebrities in France.

A new vessel was launched from Earl's Shipbuilding Yard, Hull, yesterday, for the Great Eastern Railway Company's Continental service between Harwich, Antwerp, and Rotterdam. The vessel was named the *Colchester*, and the christening ceremony was performed by the mayoress of the town.

In the Franzstadt quarter at Pesth, a wealthy old lady, widow Albertine Sander, was yesterday found in her nightdress on the floor of her bedroom, with deep gashes, apparently inflicted by a hatchet, in the head and body. She was taken to the hospital in a dying state. The murderer is still at large. Robbery was probably the motive of the crime.

Mr. Mackenzie, the representative of the British East African Company, has left Zanzibar with General Matthews, the Sultan's Commander-in-Chief, for Mombasa. Many Indians intend to establish offices there, anticipating an early development of trade in the ports under the jurisdiction of the British company.

For the first time since the death of her august Consort, the Empress Frederick made her appearance in public yesterday. Accompanied by Count Seckendorf and Countesses Brühl and Perponcher, her Majesty drove to the Berlin Town Hall, and presided at the meeting of the Inundation Relief Committee.

The Crimean Monument in Waterloo-place is about to be revived by a cleansing process which the Board of Works has found effective and safe. By way of experiment the bronze statue of James II., behind Whitehall, was treated with the preparation, and now stands as fresh as on the day it was executed.

Mr. Alan Cole, of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, delivered a public lecture last evening at the Limerick Chamber of Commerce, in support of the movement to revive the Irish lace industry. Lord Emly, who presided, suggested the establishment in Limerick of a School of Art, as at Nottingham and other places.

The Commander-in-Chief has given permission for the 19th Hussars, now quartered at Hounslow, to provide the escort for the Lord Mayor in the procession on the 9th of November, and also for the attendance of the band of one of the regiments of Household Cavalry, and the mounted band of the Royal Artillery from Aldershot.

Sir T. Lawrence, M.P., yesterday opened a Conference on Fruit Culture at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick. He expressed doubt whether in the cultivation of fruit they could find the panacea for the agricultural depression, but said the practical object of the Conference was to promote the growth of those classes of apples and pears which found favour and were worthy of cultivation.

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THE SUPPRESSION OF "FREDERICK THE NOBLE."

It is stated that the publisher of the German translation of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book had struck off 130,000 copies, and of these more than 93,000 copies are already in the hands of the police. At Leipzig alone 40,000 were seized, while Berlin, of course, yielded a still richer harvest of confiscation. The publisher has appealed against the measure, but it is believed that it is not at all likely to be rescinded. It is not clear what passages of the work are held to constitute the offence of *lèse majesté*, but this is not the only ground on which it has been banned. According to one account the confiscation was ordered on the ground that the book contains expressions amounting to a *laesio majestatis* dealt with by Paragraph Ninety-five of the Penal Code. The book is also alleged to contain insults to the Emperor and Prince Bismarck on pages 93 and 94 of the German translation, and likewise to contain libels against private persons (condemned by paragraphs 185, 186, and 200 of the Code), and more especially against Bergmann, Gerhardt, and Landgraf.

A rumour reaches the *Times* correspondent at Berlin that the Government will by no means remain content with this confiscation measure, and that some other bolt of a retaliatory kind is in preparation. Meanwhile, copies of the full English translation of the German official report, accompanied by a printed circular, are flowing hence (from Berlin) across the North Sea in a steady stream.

The confiscation is generally regretted in Germany. A gentleman of position remarked yesterday that, as the book treated only of the medical, and not the political, side of the question, the whole dispute was in the right way to become a mere doctors' quarrel, had the publication not been confiscated.

The *Cologne Gazette* regrets the confiscation, because, as it courageously expresses itself, "The greatest possible circulation of this mendacious libel would have been very useful. It would have opened the eyes of very many people regarding Mackenzie and his German Liberal and Ultramontane friends."

SLAVERY IN TURKEY.

Some organs of the Turkish press publish long articles in reply to Cardinal Lavigerie's statements on the subject of slavery. The foremost of these writings are from the pens of Djevdet Pasha, Minister of Justice, and his son, and are not without some severity in tone as regards the ignorance of foreign critics of Mahommedan law, shown in the omission to notice the unreserved condemnation of the slavery and ill-treatment of human beings, no less than of brute animals, contained in the Moslem faith. The Sultan, on becoming acquainted with this discussion, expressed his disapproval, and enjoined that the articles should not be translated, in order to avoid provoking replies from European writers, with criticisms of Mussulman customs.

The subject (says the *Times* correspondent) is certainly complicated, and it is unfortunate that there should be so much confusion in comparing the revolting practices of slave hunting and selling in Africa with the real condition of slaves or bondsmen in Turkish social life. With the altered conditions of the Turkish social system, due to the increased intermingling with Europeans, and the assimilation of reformed family customs, the practice of keeping bondsmen or concubines has of late years been rapidly dying out, as no longer adapted to the circumstances of modern times.

VANDALS IN THE BURG THEATRE.

The Vienna newspapers publish amusing stories about acts of vandalism committed by enthusiasts desirous of carrying away mementoes of the old Burg Theatre, and of the opening of the new house. When the last performance at the old theatre closed on Friday people laid hands on cushions and hangings, footstools and hat-pegs, ripped chairs open, and tore off the wall paper from the boxes. Worse happened on Sunday, however, when some occupants of the stalls cut shreds out of the brand-new plush coverings of their seats. It has always been customary on the Continent to ascribe idolatrous acts of this kind to Englishmen and Americans, but the guilty parties in the cases just mentioned appear to have been genuine Viennese.

THE SAD FATE OF AN ENGLISH TOURIST.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Montefiore Lupton, of Leeds, was held at Waterford yesterday. Mr. Harry Lupton identified the deceased as his brother, who, he said, was an architect. He was of a desponding disposition, and had travelled in New Zealand and elsewhere for the sake of his health. Mr. Samuel Sutcliffe, the deceased's travelling companion, said he arrived at Waterford with him on August 30. They boarded a steamer with the object of going to Cork. Mr. Sutcliffe left the steamer temporarily, and on his return missed the deceased, never seeing him again alive. The deceased's body was found a long time afterwards in Kilbarry Bog. The jury returned an open verdict.

MR. BALFOUR BANQUETED IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Balfour was entertained at dinner by the Unionists of Haddingtonshire, in the Corn Exchange of the county town, last night. Responding to the toast of "Our Guest," the right hon. gentleman said the union of the Unionists would appear to the historian of the future as the most remarkable phase of the great controversy in which they were now engaged; and the action of the Liberal Unionists, after Ireland had become a contented portion of the Empire, would be quoted as one of the brightest examples of public spirit which the parliamentary annals of England had to show. In reference to a more intimate union between Liberal and Conservative Unionists, he could not ask a Liberal Unionist to give up the name of a great and historical party. But there might be an amalgamation for the preservation of the unity of the Empire, without losing any of that connection with the past which might be involved in a change of name. The action of the Separatists had imposed upon them not only this, but also another and a greater duty—the custody of the public morality of the country. The right hon. gentleman, on the general question of Unionist policy, pointed out the prosperity which had attended Scotland ever since her union with this country, though for generations the Act remained unpopular. He argued that similar results might be hoped for in the case of Ireland, whose people were an element we required to complete the national character.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VOTES.

The Revising Barrister for the Ormskirk division of Lancashire rejected yesterday the claim of Mr. W. E. Gladstone to be placed on the list ofvoters for the division in respect of his being proprietor of the advowson of St. Thomas's, Seaforth. The ground of the decision was that an advowson could not be valued at any certain rent.

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MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Rev. G. E. Cheeseman addressed last evening a literary society at Stalybridge, of which he is president, on the subject of preparation for public speaking, and read the following letter he had received from Mr. John Bright on the subject:—"As to modes of preparation for speaking, it seems to me that every man would readily discover what suits him best. To write speeches and then to commit them to memory is, as you term it, a double slavery, which I could not bear. To speak without preparation, especially on great and solemn topics, is rashness, and cannot be recommended. When I intend to speak on anything that seems to me important, I consider what it is that I wish to impress upon my audience. I do not write my facts or my arguments, but make notes on two or three or four slips of notepaper, giving the line of argument and the facts as they occur to my mind, and I leave the words to come at call while I am speaking. There are occasionally short passages which for accuracy I may write down, as sometimes also—almost nominally—the concluding words or sentences may be written. This is very nearly all I can say on this question. The advantage of this plan is that, while it leaves a certain and sufficient freedom to the speaker, it keeps him within the main lines of the original plan upon which the speech was framed, and what he says, therefore, is more likely to be compact, and not wandering and confused. . . . Though I have spoken much, I am not sure that I am qualified to teach even what I have practised with some show of success."

"NO CONFIDENCE" IN MR. COURTNEY'S POLICY.

Mr. Courtney, speaking at Bodmin last night, alluded to his statements respecting the alleged Parnell letters, and said that though he had been criticised he adhered to every word uttered by him at Liskeard. He remarked that while a good deal was heard from Ireland about evictions and other troubles arising out of the land question, little or nothing was heard of Home Rule. Mr. Davitt had represented Mr. Parnell as saying that the Liberals had agreed to hand over the settlement of the land question to a Home Rule Parliament. That he seriously doubted, however. There must have been a mistake somewhere. The proceedings were prolonged to a very late hour, and a vote of confidence in Mr. Courtney and the Unionist policy was met by a direct negative. On a vote being taken, the mayor, who presided, declared the negative to be carried, and the announcement was received with loud cheering.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. THOMAS QUINN, M.P.

Mr. Thomas Quinn, M.P., who has been confined to his residence at Elm House, Clapham-common, by congestion of the lungs, for a week past, was in the course of Monday the subject of a most serious accident in the sick chamber. In the temporary absence of attendants, Mr. Quinn, who was in a very weakly condition from continued prostration, indiscreetly quitted his bed, and in endeavouring to regain it after a short interval lost all power of limb, and fell heavily on the fireplace, where a fire was burning. His neck seems to have come in contact with the upper bar of the grate, for it proved on subsequent examination that he had sustained a serious burn, extending right across the neck, while his right hand and left eyebrow were also scorched. He luckily retained sufficient bodily strength to extricate himself from his perilous position, to crawl to his bed, and ring a bell summoning aid. Mrs. Quinn found him unconscious on the bed, with a deep red scar across his neck, from which blood was flowing, and another mark across his left eyebrow. The nose, cheeks, and forehead of her husband were covered with cinders and ashes, while a portion of his hair and beard was singed. He is now thought to be out of danger, though the accident will probably confine him to his room for quite another month.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND HOME STUDY.

The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of Cambridge University have reported to the Senate as follows:—"The Syndicate have had under consideration the correspondence and notices which have appeared in the public Press on the subject of Home Reading Associations, and the suggestions which have been made to the effect that the universities should undertake the organization and management of a large scheme for the encouragement and guidance of home reading. The Syndicate have seen with satisfaction the readiness with which the general idea has been received. It has been their practice for many years to urge the formation of students' associations in connection with their system of local lectures, in order that the subjects dealt with in the lectures might be carefully discussed among the students themselves, and the study of the subjects might be continued after the courses of lectures were ended. A considerable number of such associations have been formed in this way and are now in existence, doing regular and useful work. The Syndicate have recently taken part in a development of this work which they believe will prove to be of great value in places where it is duly carried out. At more than one lectures centre, a certain number of persons who have attended a course of local lectures and classes have formed themselves into an association, meeting together once a week or once a fortnight, to continue the study of the subject under the guidance of the lecturer, or some one in communication with him . . . The Syndicate are of opinion that their system of students' associations in connection with the lectures centres is capable of large expansion, and that in this and other ways the University might advantageously further the ends of those who advocate Home Reading Associations. They are unwilling to enter upon any preliminary arrangements with a view to what might become a large work without the express sanction of the University, and they accordingly recommend—That the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate be authorized to make arrangements, in concert, if they think fit, with other universities, for encouraging and guiding home study in any part of the British dominions, and that they report to the Senate on the subject from time to time."

BODY-SNATCHING AT FOLKESTONE.

The Folkestone correspondent of the Central News states that some sensation has been caused in that town by the discovery that a vault in the parish churchyard had been broken into and four coffins and their contents removed. The vault was that of Francis Macnamara Faulkner, a well-known shipping and Customs agent. It contained the bodies of Mr. Faulkner, his two wives, and a daughter; and the first interment took place in 1853. The churchyard is in the centre of the town, and hundred of persons pass through it daily.

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PROBABLE ABDICATION OF THE KING OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The rumour which has frequently been circulated of late, and as persistently contradicted, that the King of Greece intends to abdicate after the marriage of the Duke of Sparta with Princess Sophia of Prussia, is again revived to-day by the *Novosti*, which professes to have authoritative information that when the Emperor William left Copenhagen after his recent visit there, he went away with the assurance of the absolute neutrality of Denmark in the event of a European war, this assurance having been obtained in exchange for a promise from the Emperor to maintain friendly relations with Denmark. It was on that occasion, adds the journal, that the marriage of the Crown Prince of Greece with the sister of the Emperor William was decided upon, and the King of Greece purchased the property of Smidstrup at Goara, near Copenhagen, with a view to residing there after his probable approaching abdication in favour of the Duke of Sparta.

POPE AND EMPEROR.—CATHOLIC DISAPPOINTMENT.

Although no particulars of the conversation between the Pope and the Emperor have transpired, it is stated "from an authoritative source" that the question of the temporal power has been left *in statu quo*, while the terms of the toast given by the Emperor have produced the most profound discouragement in the Catholic world. Another correspondent says the Emperor William evaded the repeated attempts of the Pope to discuss the question of the temporal power of the Papacy.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

A Central News telegram from Berlin says:—A courier who has arrived in Berlin from the Congo brings details of the circumstances connected with the death of Major Barttelot, from which it appears that he fell a victim to the personal vengeance of a porter, who shot him with a revolver. Tippoo Tib, on hearing the news, appeared to be genuinely affected with grief. The murderer was delivered up to the authorities at Stanley Falls.

AN EMPEROR'S BAG OF PRESENTS.

I hear (says *Truth*) that the Emperor's tour in Austria and Italy will cost not less than £40,000. The amount which he has to give away to the servants of the Sovereigns whom he visits is something fabulous, and the presents of various kinds cost a frightful sum. The Emperor took with him from Berlin eighty diamond rings, one hundred and fifty silver stars, fifty scarf-pins, all richly jewelled; thirty diamond bracelets, six splendid presentation swords, thirty large photographs of himself, with the Empress and their children, all in gold frames; thirty gold watches, with chains (one of these is the correct present to a kitchen functionary); one hundred cigar-cases, with the Imperial arms and monogram in gold; and twenty stars in diamonds of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagle.

NATIONAL INSURANCE OF WORKMEN IN GERMANY.

In the Consular reports to the Foreign Office a letter from Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury has been published, drawing attention to the series of German laws relating to the insurance of workmen against sickness and accidents, to be followed by one securing them from want in their old age. Sir E. Malet remarks that it is a social experiment on a vast scale, which, if it succeeds, will form the most enduring title of the late Emperor William and Prince Bismarck to the gratitude of their countrymen, and its development will be watched with the greatest interest in foreign countries, especially in England, where the labourer question engrosses public attention with a constantly increasing force. A translation of the laws has been forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S SEAT IN MARYLEBONE.

There appears to be a prevailing opinion in East Marylebone—among some of the Liberals at any rate—that Lord Charles Beresford may resign the seat suddenly at no distant date. There is, however, no ground for the supposition. Lord Charles has, we are informed, not the slightest intention of retiring or resigning. At the same time, this need not make any difference to the activity of the Marylebone Liberals in view of a general election.

LIBERAL GAINS IN FULHAM.

The secretary of the Fulham Liberal Association forwards statistics with reference to the registration of voters in the borough of Fulham for the present year, from which it appears that the Liberals sustained 976 claims, and the Conservatives 719, showing a net gain to the Liberals of 257 on the register.

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.

A meeting will be held at eight o'clock this evening in Omega Hall, Alpha-road, to form County Council ward committees, and to take steps to form a permanent Liberal association for the eastern division of Marylebone.

TAKEN FROM "TRUTH."

The Queen's principal Jubilee gifts, which are now at the Glasgow Exhibition, are to be removed to Windsor Castle the week after next, and they will be arranged round the vestibule, near the grand staircase, in a number of glass cases. The other gifts are to be deposited at Osborne, and a few at Balmoral, while the large picture representing the Royal family assembled in the Green Drawing-room at Windsor is to be hung in the corridor at the Castle.

People say at Vienna that the Emperor William put down the menu at the Court dinner without reading it on finding that it was printed in French, and that after his breakfast with the Imperial family, he requested to be supplied with *café au lait*, explaining that *café noir* does not suit pure-bred Germans.

I hear that the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Prussia will probably take place within the next few weeks, in the private chapel at Windsor Castle—of course, without any State ceremony.

The Empress Frederick has been intensely annoyed by Professor Geffcken's premature publication of the extracts which he possessed, of which she knew nothing whatever until she read of them in the Berlin papers. The Empress is much vexed and irritated, both for public and for private reasons, and I hear that she has freely expressed her indignation.

The nephews and nieces of Mr. Carlyle benefit to the extent of nearly £35,000 by the will of the late Mr. Burrow, of Warton, Lancashire.

Among the books to be published during the next few months is a collection of "Essays" by the late Rector of Lincoln, who for many years was a frequent contributor to the principal reviews.

The Church Association sent out 15,000 circulars inviting contributions towards their expenses in the contemplated prosecution of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and they received promises to the amount of £700, which was not a very encouraging result.

A gipsy wedding took place a few days ago at Fletton, near Peterborough, which excited great interest, and the church was densely crowded. The contracting parties were respectively twenty-two and twenty-one years of age, and the bride's *dot* was £500 in cash, and a fully-furnished caravan to live in.

The *Times* offered a brief some time ago to the Irish Attorney-General in connection with the Parnell Commission. Notwithstanding the tempting fee (5,000 gs.), the historic "Packer" refused the brief, his arrangements not admitting of a prolonged absence from Ireland.

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF THE WHEEL AND VAN TAX.

A rumour has been current for several days past that when Parliament reassembles Mr. Goschen will announce the abandonment of the wheel and van tax. I have done what was possible to get at the bottom of this report (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), and I am disposed to think that there is solid foundation for it. The tax is doomed. Mr. Goschen has made a big fight for it; but, to say nothing of the Opposition, the rank and file of the ministerialists who represent urban constituencies have never been favourable to the impost, and the metropolitan members especially have been under a good deal of pressure in regard to it.

NOT "LAWSON," BUT "LEVY."

Mr. Joseph Moses Levy, one of the founders of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has just passed away at a ripe old age, was rather proud than otherwise, says *Piccadilly*, of his Hebraic descent. I remember once, after being introduced to him, he embarked on a long conversation—I might almost call it a soliloquy, as it was all about himself and "the paper"—and, after awhile, something fell from me concerning his son's change of name upon inheriting the fortune left him by his uncle, Mr. Lionel Lawson (whose real name was likewise Levy). I inadvertently addressed the patriarchal journalist as "Mr. Lawson," whereupon he remarked, with a wag of the head and a knowing smile, "No—not Lawson; Levy. Ted is Lawson, but I am Levy—*old Levy, the Jew!*"

TO BE SEVERELY DEALT WITH.

To-day, at the Devon quarter sessions, Lord Clinton, the lord lieutenant, said he was extremely sorry to observe that offences against females were on the increase, especially indecent assaults upon children. There were hundreds of children, especially in large towns, who were growing up in the practice and knowledge of gross immorality, and very often they were the victims of serious outrage. When these cases came into court they would be very severely dealt with.

PROPOSED NEW IRON SYNDICATE.

The *Glasgow Mail* of to-day says that a Scotch iron syndicate is being arranged on a scale far greater than that of the copper and salt syndicates. Leading Scotch ironmasters have only to discuss details and decide whether the syndicate would work without the co-operation of the Cleveland ironmasters. If the latter join, the scheme would succeed; if otherwise, it is doubtful whether the Scotch ironmasters would risk the grave danger of coercing Cleveland as their first aggressive step.

"HONOUR" AND "HONESTY."

"A Novelist" writes to the *Liverpool Daily Post*:—Mr. Howells, the American novelist, has been apologizing to his fellow-countrymen for spelling honour with a "u." He admits it is a wretched surrender to antiquated custom, but has been caused by the circumstances of his story appearing in England (and of course printed by English compositors) coincidently with its publication in his own country. He forgets to mention that by this simple device he is permitted to keep that copyright in England which is denied to English authors in America; and it would be much more to his credit if instead of teaching the Old World how to spell "honour," he would teach the New one how to spell "honesty."

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION.

As the two youths, Gower and Dobell, who are charged on their own confession with the wilful murder of an engineer named Lawrence, were being removed to the cells in the police-station at Tunbridge Wells on Monday evening, they made further admissions of an extraordinary character. They declared that they were guilty of a long series of crimes and outrages, including numerous acts of incendiarism, particulars of which they communicated. Yesterday morning, when they were again brought before the bench in order that the depositions might be read over, the clerk to the local board tendered the thanks of the police and the town authorities to the Salvation Army captain, through whose instrumentality the accused were handed over to the officers of justice. The chairman of the magistrates offered a similar acknowledgment, and formally committed the prisoners for trial. They were subsequently removed to Maidstone Gaol.

A PETROLEUM SHIP BLOWN UP.

A tremendous explosion was heard in Calais at nine o'clock last night, and it was found on inquiry that the petroleum steamer *Ville de Calais* had blown up in wet dock. The vessel was cut in two. The fore part sank, but the after half is still afloat. It is feared that the explosion was not unattended by loss of life. Several of the crew were injured, and the windows of many houses were blown out. Great consternation prevailed.

THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL AT BOLTON.

The memorial stone of the new Theatre Royal at Bolton was laid to-day by Mr. Henry Irving. The new building has been erected at a cost of £10,000 to replace the one destroyed in January last by an incendiary fire. Mr. Irving had a great reception from the populace, who crowded the route from the railway station to the new building. He was presented with a silver trowel, with an ivory handle carved to represent himself as Hamlet. After the ceremony Mr. Irving was entertained at a banquet in the town hall.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN THE COUNTRY.

While in the provincial towns preparations are being made for a contest at the forthcoming school board elections, two sisters of mercy connected with the Kilburn Sisters of the Church are travelling throughout the northern provinces canvassing for signatures to a petition to the House of Commons praying that "This honourable House will be pleased to devise measures for the further relief of voluntary schools." They are said to have had great success at Manchester, and they are now at Liverpool, where they have been received very kindly by the Archdeacon of Warrington, Canon McNeile, the Rev. R. Baron, and other educational authorities.

At Liverpool, the school board election bids fair to lead to a strong contest. Mr. Rathbone, its chairman, has given some umbrage to Nonconformists by having signed the majority report of the Royal Commissioners on Education. The lists of Church, Roman Catholic, and Nonconformist candidates are about to be issued. Rumour says that Mr. Gilmour and Mr. Bushell, the two strongest lay members of the board in the Church interest, are retiring, and that there are none of equal mark willing to come forward. Meanwhile the Rev. J. Bell Cox, vicar of St. Margaret's, Princes-road, will be brought forward as an independent candidate, and the Orangemen will run Mr. Harry Thomas. The only men of note on the Church list, so far as the public know, are Canon Major Lester and the Rev. R. R. Baron.

"ZOLA" AT THE OLD BAILEY.

Literary men will have their attention peculiarly drawn to the Old Bailey next week, for at the October sessions, which open on Monday, Mr. Henry Vizetelly will be tried for publishing translations of certain works of M. Zola. The line of defence, it is understood, will (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) be precisely that adopted by the defendant in the letter which he recently forwarded to the Solicitor to the Treasury.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

It transpired yesterday that, from the very morning of the Berner-street and Mitre-square murders, the police have had in their possession a shirt saturated with blood. It is said to have been left in a house in Batty-street after the murders. Having regard to the position of this house, its close proximity to the yard in Berner-street, where the crime was committed, and to the many passages and alleys adjacent, there seems to be at least ground for suspicion in the discovery of the blood-stained shirt. The statement has been made that the landlady of the lodging-house, 22, Batty-street—the house in which the shirt was left—was, at an early hour, disturbed by the movements of her lodger, who changed some of his apparel and went away; first, however, instructing her to wash the cast-off shirt by the time he returned.

A very interesting fact, says *Truth*, has come to my knowledge respecting the telegram which the Whitechapel murderer, or some one personating him, sent to Sir Charles Warren last week. This telegram was not handed in at a post office in the usual way, but was stamped and deposited in a letter-box, whence it was taken in the ordinary course when the box was cleared to the nearest telegraph office and despatched. Now, it is not every one, even among the educated classes, who is aware that a telegram can be sent in this manner. Among working men, or among the Jewish or foreign population at the East-end, I should not expect to find one man in a thousand who knows it. On the other hand, it does not look likely that a mere practical joker would have recourse to such a roundabout procedure.

The Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple fell from her horse yesterday while hunting with the Queen's hounds, but luckily was not hurt.

It appears that the story of body-snatching at Folkestone, given on page 7, on the authority of the Central News, proves to be a mistake arising from lack of sufficient investigation.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Arthur Evelyn Carey to the rectory of St. Sampson's, Guernsey; the Rev. Edward Francis Neep to the rectory of Lutterworth; and the Rev. Charles Fursdon Rogers to the vicarage of Mithian, Cornwall.

The mayor and mayoress of West Ham will give a juvenile fancy dress ball to-morrow evening, at 6.15 o'clock.

The council of the National Sunday League state that the "Sunday Evenings for the People" will be resumed at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, W., on Sunday, the 21st of October.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS IRREGULAR.—FOREIGN STOCKS BETTER. AMERICANS FIRM.

There is no fresh feature of interest in the Money Market this morning: although the supply of loanable capital is not by any means large, it is more than sufficient at the moment to meet all requirements, and advances for the day or a few days are obtainable at as low as 3 per cent. The discount rate is again called 3½ to 3⅝ per cent., with little business accepted at the lower figure. Dealers in bills are just now working with a good deal of caution, and are not free takers owing to the unsettled condition of the market, and fears that there may be a sudden hardening in rates. This is more than likely should any considerable amount in gold be withdrawn from the Bank of England for export.

A fair amount of business is being transacted in some departments of the Stock Exchange, but there is no great activity in any direction, and the movement of prices is as a rule slight. The tone on the whole is good, and the majority of the changes are to higher prices. Consols are unchanged, but most Home Railway securities show a slight improvement, the decline noticeable at the opening having in a large number of cases been regained. Foreign Government Bonds are a fraction higher in some cases, but Spanish has been offered after yesterday's advance and shows a reaction. Egyptian descriptions are especially inquired for. American Railroads are better, owing to the advance in New York yesterday, and a general improvement in values is marked. Milwaukee and St. Paul shares, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific Preference, and several others show an appreciable rise. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have been bought and are substantially higher, and Mexican Railway issues have recovered the decline marked earlier. The principal business in the Mining Market is in Copper descriptions, which have all improved.

The subscription list to the Argentine Government Four and a Half per Cent. Internal Gold Loan was closed in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. at three o'clock yesterday, the applications having considerably exceeded the amount reserved for London. In Berlin the list was closed early in the day.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Brighton Deferred ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Caledonian, Great Western ¼, North Western and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: Sheffield Deferred and District ¼, North British Ordinary and Deferred and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Hungarian Gold and Italian ¼, Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" ¼, Egyptian Daira ¼, the Unified ⅜, the Preference ⅛, Russian 1873 ⅛, Turkish Group II. ⅛, and Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. 1-16 *Declined*: Turkish Group I. ¼, and Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Advanced*: Union Pacific ⅞, Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, New York Central ½, Denver Preference ⅛, the Ordinary ¼, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, Erie shares and Second Mortgage ¼, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New York Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage, and Norfolk and Western Preference ¼, and Wabash Preference ⅛. *Receded*: Wabash Mortgage ¼, and Ontario shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk First Preference 1, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅜, the Second Preference ½, and the Ordinary ⅛, Mexican First Preference ⅛, the Ordinary ⅛, and Canada Pacific ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Rio Tinto ⅜, Namaqua ¼, Suez Canal ¼, Mason and Barry, De Beers, and Hotchkiss ⅛, and Cape Copper 1-16. *Fallen*: Hudson's Bay ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: Midland, £2,384; North Eastern, £2,202; Metropolitan, £634; North Staffords, £199; District, £104; Hull and Barnsley, £257; Eastern and Midland, £37.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—There is a large business at hardening prices. Americans are practically 1-16 higher. Egyptians are dearer. Sales 15,000, besides 3,000 American sold late yesterday. Futures are mostly two points higher.

The British and Australasian Trust and Loan Company (Limited) recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, tax free, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols (2¾)	97¼	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	¼
Local Loan Stock	102	⅜
New 2½ per. Cent	94	½
India 3½ per Cent.	103	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	70⅞	1⅛
Egyptian Guar.	99½	100¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111	27
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100⅜	1½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110⅛	11
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	2
Do. Hard Dols	72½	3⅛
Do. Treasury	93	6
Austrian Gold	89	91
Do. Silver	67	9
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6p. c.	99	101 xd
Do. Cedulas I.	62	⅛
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	99	101
Costa Rica A	92½	3½
Do. B	91½	2⅜
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2
Do. Unified	82⅜	3⅛
Do. Preference	103⅜	⅝ xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	75⅞	7⅛ xd
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82	½
Hung. Gold Rentes	83⅛	⅝
Italian	95¼	½
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅞
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	15 9	15 16
Do. 6 p.c.	17⅞	¼
Portuguese	62⅞	3⅛
Russian 1873	98¼	9
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅛	¼
Turkish 1854	93	100
Group 1	25	7
Group 2	15¼	¾
Group 4	14 15	16 15 16
4½ p.c. 1871	81	½ xd
5 p. c. Defence	93	½ xd
5 p. c. Priority	80	2
Uruguay Unified	73¼	4¼
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	111¼	12
Great Eastern	68⅞	9⅛
Great Northern	114½	15½
Ditto A	100	1
Great Western	149⅜	⅜
Hulland Barnsley	34½	5
Lanc. and York	116½	17½
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	130⅜	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	2 1⅜	⅜
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼
North Western	167⅞	8⅛
South Western	135½	7½
Manchester & Shef.	69	71
Do. A	36	½
Met. Consolidated	74¼	¾
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	33½	4
Midland	134¾	½
North British Pref.	73½	4½
Do. Def.	53¼	½
North Eastern	157	¼
North Stafford	109	10
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111⅛	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	58½	¼
Can. Pacific Share	35¼	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¼	8
Denver & R. Grande	19⅛	⅜
Do. Pref.	51¼	¼
Illinois Shares	120½	1½
Lake Shore	101⅜	⅞
Ohio & Mississipp.	23½	4
Louis. and Nash.	61½	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12¼	¼
N. Y. Can. Shares	110¼	¼ xd
New York Ontario	16¼	17
Erie Shares	29¾	30¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	101	½
Norfolk & West. Pref.	51½	5 xd
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	41½	¼
North. Pacific Pref.	61¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅛	⅞
Phil. and Read. Sh.	21⅝	⅛
Union Pacific Shares	63⅜	⅞
Wabash Preferred	28½	9
Do. Gen. Mort.	44½	5½
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	¼
Do. First Pref.	68⅛	⅜
Do. Second Pref.	47¼	¾
Do. Third Pref.	26½	¼
Do. Guaranteed	70½	1
Mexican Ordinary	45⅛	⅝
Do First Pref.	118½	19
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	75¼	¾
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅞	⅞
Varna 3 per cent.	6⅛	7⅛
Nitrate Railway	27⅛	⅜
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼
City Bank	20½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	11 1 16	3 16
London and County	85¼	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	67	8
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	43½	9½ xd
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	7 16
Mysore shares	4⅛	⅜
Oregums	1¼	⅜
Cape Copper	6⅜	½
Namaqua	4¾	5
Mason and Barry	11¼	⅛
Rio Tinto	24⅛	¼
Montana £1 shares	1⅛	2
De Beers	31⅞	2⅛
Kimberley Cent.	37⅛	⅜
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	47½	8
Do. Pref.	79¼	80
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅜
Direct Unit. States	10	¼
Eastern	12⅜	⅜ xd
Ditto Extension	12⅜	13⅛ xd
United Telephone	13⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅜	⅜
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	193	8
London Street	13½	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	8
East London	193	8 xd
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	340	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	71
W. Middlesex	260	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 pd)	4	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10¼	11
Bryant and May	13½	⅛
Spratt's Patent	10	¼
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	63	6
Nat. Discount Co	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	¼
Suez Canal	87¼	¾
E. & W. Ind. Docks	23	5
London and St. K.	41	3

TURNED ADRIFT FROM MISERABLE HOMES.

PITIABLE EVICTIONS ON A CLERGYMAN'S ESTATE.

Two very harsh evictions were, a Cork correspondent writes, effected yesterday on the estate of the Rev. Jasper Smyth, Rosscarbery, co. Cork. The land is of the poorest description, bare and mountainous, a great part of it scarcely fit for the feeding of goats. The tenants chiefly supported themselves by fishing, and that was the principal means by which they paid their rent. For some time past fishing like the land has been to a great extent a failure, with the result that the unfortunate tenants are in a state of destitution. To show the treatment to which they have been subjected the following will suffice:—Denis Donovan has a wife and thirteen children. His farm comprised forty acres, fourteen of which are arable, the rest being poor land and barren. The rent was previously to 1881, £30 a year, and the valuation £14 10s. A few years prior to 1881 the landlord took an acre for coastguards' residence, for which he gets upwards of £50 a year and allowed the tenant £2 a year reduction, making the rent £28. In 1881 the tenant brought his case before the MacDevitt Commission, and got it reduced to £24, the valuation being £14 10s. Batt Farrell has a wife and seven in family. His holding comprised sixteen acres, the valuation being £8 15s. His land was even worse than Donovan's, about eight acres being fit for tilling, the remaining portion consisting of steep hillside. His rent was up to eight years ago £24, when he settled out of court with his landlord, and had it fixed at £20. In August, 1887, the ejectment decrees were put into execution, and the tenants were put back as caretakers. Since then various attempts were made to effect a settlement. When the eviction party arrived at Donovan's house he offered to pay a year and a half's rent, and placed the money on the table. The sheriff's officer said he could not accept anything; his instructions were to take possession. Father Hill, P.P., who was present, several times offered a year and a half's rent for Donovan and a year's rent for Farrell. Donovan was about to resist, and armed himself with a scythe, when Father Hill advised him to desist and give up possession quietly, which he accordingly did. The furniture, old and rickety, was then removed, the family put out, and the door locked and barred. The eviction party then went to Farrell's residence, a miserable, tumble-down old fabric. About two acres of his farm were taken by the landlord for a watch tower for coastguards. The landlord got a large sum for it, and did not allow a penny to the tenant, and charged him the full rent for his holding. His wretched things were removed, and then the door locked, and both families left on the roadside. It was pitiable to hear the lamentations of the women and children when they found themselves cast adrift from their poor and humble homes. Neither of the tenants had as much as a four-footed beast.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee are admirably acting up to their duties this year. While using every endeavour to produce a dignified state procession worthy of the occasion, instead of the usual "show," they are evidently not going to allow useless expense. The following "general order" has been issued:—"The committee desire me to express to you their wish that no order is to be given, and no arrangement is to be made, with reference to the procession on the 9th of November, by any person without the previous written authority of the committee. All arrangements will be made by the committee themselves under the direction of the Lord Mayor elect and the sheriffs."

WHITEHALL.—THE SUPPOSED CLUE.

The information from a person at Llanelly, South Wales to the effect that on the Saturday before the discovery at Whitehall he saw a man climb the railings, other men, with a truck on which was a bag, being in waiting, has been investigated by the detective officers who have the case in hand, with the result that the incident has been ascertained to have no connection with the placing of the trunk in the vault. A workman got over the railings in Cannon-row to open a door which was fastened from the inside, so as to enable another man to carry in a bag of sand which was on the truck. Inspector Marshall and Sergeant Rose were pursuing their inquiries in the neighbourhood of Pimlico yesterday.

COMMITTAL OF A MEMBER OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

Judge Bayley, sitting in the Westminster county court yesterday, had before him the case of Beal *v.* Moshack, on an application for the committal of the defendant for non-compliance with a previous order of the court. The defendant did not appear, and the plaintiff, a West-end bootmaker, stated that the money owing, amounting to over £16, was for boots. The defendant was a racing gentleman from Germany. He was a member of the Jockey Club, of a first-class military club, and also of other clubs. He dressed as a complete gentleman, and went about to the different race-meetings. He lived in great style, renting expensive premises in Cromwell-road, and he was well able to pay. His Honour said he would commit him, but suspend the warrant for a month.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—VERDICT.

An inquiry before a coroner's jury was held at Birmingham yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of four men who were killed by the explosion of a boiler at the mills of Messrs. Watson, Todd, and Watson, on the 29th of last month. The boiler was one of four standing in a yard, and covered by a slight structure of wood, while on either side rose the walls of two portions of the main building. The boiler which exploded was built twelve years ago, and was apparently in good order, it having been carefully examined at a recent date on behalf of the company with whom it was insured. When it burst the four men who were killed were engaged in the immediate neighbourhood, and other hands who were at work in the building had a very narrow escape. An examination of the débris by an expert brought to light a small defect in the boiler that would not have been apparent even to a careful inspector, or indeed at the time of manufacture, owing to its position. The accident was, in fact, purely accidental, and a verdict in accordance with this evidence was returned.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

A Sheffield jury yesterday awarded £4,500 as compensation to Mr. Thomas Henry Vernon Cork, a manufacturer in Sheffield, who had both his legs smashed in the railway accident at Hexthorpe, on Doncaster Cup day last year. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company were the defendants. This accident has cost them over £100,000 in claims for injuries.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

LOOKING OUT FOR NEW PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

At a largely attended meeting of the West Birmingham Liberal Divisional Council, held last night, a resolution was passed calling upon the executive of the Association to select a Liberal candidate for the parliamentary representation of West Birmingham in opposition to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Last night, at a meeting of the United Liberal Association for the Borough of Dewsbury, Sir John Simon's notification of the resignation of his seat was received with expressions of deep regret, and a resolution was passed thanking the hon. gentleman for his past services. A further resolution to invite Alderman Mark Oldroyd, mayor of Dewsbury, to contest the seat in the Liberal interest was carried unanimously amid great cheering.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the General Committee of the Liberal Associations of Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities was held in Edinburgh, at which it was agreed to look out for an academic Liberal candidate to represent the constituency, vacant by the elevation of the Lord Advocate, Mr. Macdonald, to the Bench. No candidate has yet been named in connection with the vacancy.

THE ARMADA EXHIBITION AT DRURY LANE.

On the afternoon of Wednesday in next week the collection of Armada relics at Drury Lane Theatre will be thrown open to the patrons of the better portions of the house. Mr. Augustus Harris is debarred by the terms of his lease from charging any additional sum for admission; so that, as space in the saloon is limited, the frequenters of the pit and the gallery "gods" will have the doors closed upon them. The opening ceremony will be performed by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, a descendant of the historic Sir Christopher Hatton, after the press and private views have been held. The collection will present several interesting features in addition to those of the recent exhibition at Plymouth in connection with the tercentenary celebration. Portraits of Elizabeth and the old "sea dogs" will be on view, together with implements of torture used by the Inquisition in Spain, tobacco-boxes, sticks, &c., that belonged to Sir Francis Drake, guns, spears, and cannon-balls picked up along the coast of the British Isles, and supposed to have been cast ashore from the ill-fated galleons, and also commemorative medals. Original paintings by Sir Oswald Brierly will be lent by Mr. Arthur Lucas, the art publisher, and Mr. Seymour Lucas will exhibit Elizabethan arms, while Messrs. Mansell and Co. will lend photographs of rare prints, pictures, and documents from the British Museum. Mr. T. Carew Martin, the art curator of the Italian Exhibition, has undertaken the arrangement of the curiosities.

THE AUTHORESS OF "DONOVAN" AND "WE TWO."

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett write:—"We are informed that an impostor has lately visited Ceylon, and has passed herself off as Edna Lyall, the author of 'Donovan,' &c. Possibly this person may have something to do with the very extraordinary reports which for some time have been afloat with regard to Miss Lyall; and since these reports are of a very annoying nature, and have been extensively circulated, the Press would be doing Miss Lyall a service by promulgating the following facts:—Edna Lyall (Miss Ada Ellen Bayly) is the youngest daughter of the late Robert Bayly, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. She was brought up as, and has always remained, a member of the Church of England; and for the last few years has resided at Eastbourne. We are happy to say that Miss Lyall has always enjoyed excellent health, both mental and physical."

REOPENING OF THE LAW COURTS.

The Royal Courts of Justice will be reopened on Wednesday next, the first day of the Michaelmas sittings, when the Lord Chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, the benchers of the Inns of Court, Queen's counsel, &c., after having breakfasted with his lordship at the House of Lords, will drive to the Strand entrance of the Royal Courts of Justice, and then go in procession, in their robes, headed by the Lord Chancellor and his Mace Bearer and officers, up the Central Hall, and thence to their respective courts. The Lord Chancellor will preside in the Court of Appeal. Rows of chairs will be placed up the sides of the Central Hall, for ladies attending the ceremonial. There will be no tickets issued for the occasion. The judges are expected to arrive at the courts shortly before two o'clock, but the Central Hall will be open for the convenience of visitors at half-past twelve.

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION IN SCOTLAND.—The defences in Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times*, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, were adjusted yesterday, and lodged with Lord Kinnear's clerk, at the new Register House, Edinburgh, at a late hour last night. The record will now be made up, and the papers printed. The case will be put out for adjustment on Friday week.

SINGULAR SUICIDE AT BRIGHTON.—A visitor, named Henry Lee Benson, committed suicide at Brighton yesterday. He entered a barber's shop, and asked to be allowed to shave himself. The request was complied with; but, when the razor was given to him, he cut his throat, severing the windpipe. Medical assistance was obtained, but he died in a quarter of an hour. He had been staying at a temperance hotel.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to October 13, 1888, were £41,128,131, against £41,074,420 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £47,861,577, against £47,101,206 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on October 13, 1888, amounted to £1,108,870, and at the same date in 1887 to £1,139,321.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PISCICULTURE.—The demands made upon the resources of the Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment at Malvern Wells have obliged Mr. William Burgess to still further extend its boundaries, and he is now adding to the existing hundred ponds devoted to trout and coarse fish culture a new series of habitats for young fish numbering twenty, which are now in course of formation, together with a piscinery wherein to place spawning fish. The work of isolating these has commenced.

A MISSING RECORDER.—Mr. Compton Lawrance, Q.C., M.P., recorder of Derby, was to have commenced the trial of prisoners at the borough quarter sessions yesterday morning, but was not present, and after all concerned had waited three hours Mr. Etherington Smith commenced the business as deputy recorder. Up to a late hour in the evening nothing had been heard of Mr. Lawrance, though his bag had arrived in the morning. The hon. gentleman has been staying in Scotland, and the only explanation of his absence which could be suggested was that he had been coming south by boat, and been delayed at sea by fog or some other cause.

CADBURY'S ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa.

AMERICAN WOMEN WHO WRITE.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS' name will always be associated with the work which made her famous, "The Gates Ajar." She was born at Andover, Mass., August 31, 1844, and was the daughter of Professor Austin Phelps and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Her mother was a talented and popular authoress, and at an early age Miss Phelps followed in her footsteps. "The Gates Ajar," published in 1868, was followed by "Beyond the Gates." "An Old Maid's Paradise" and "Burglars in Paradise" proved interesting companion books, and "Doctor Zay," "The Silent Partner," and "Hedged In" established the Puritan authoress' right to the title of novelist. Among her stories dedicated to the little folks, "The Trotty Book" and "Trotty's Wedding Tour and Story Book" are widely known. The versatile authoress has also frequently contributed to leading magazines and weeklies, and in this line of work has covered almost as wide a range of subjects as in her general writing.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

Sarah Orne Jewett was born at South Berwick, Me., September 3, 1849. Her father was Theodore Herman Jewett, a Professor in the medical department of Bowdoin College, president of the Maine Medical Society and a noted writer on medical topics. Miss Jewett was educated at home, but travelled extensively through this country, Canada, and Europe. At an early age she began to write for her own amusement and profit, and several stories from her pen appeared in various magazines and newspapers. Her first story to appear in book form was "Deephaven," which was published in 1877. Since then she has written "Old Friends and New," "Play Days," "A Country Doctor," "A White Heron," "The Story of the Normans," and various other stories of a light readable nature.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

Frances Hodgson Burnett is generally considered as an American authoress, though as matter of fact she was born in Manchester, England, in 1849. In 1865 her parents removed to this country, and settled at Knoxville, Tenn., afterwards removing to Newmarket. They had been in the United States but two years when the talented daughter published her first article in a Southern magazine. Five years later a dialect story entitled "Surly Tim's Trouble" appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* over her signature, and was very well received. Before her next pen sketch appeared the now popular writer had married Dr. Luan M. Burnett, of Knoxville, and had removed to Washington. After her removal to the capital city *Scribner's Magazine* published her crowning success, "That Lass o' Lowrie's." In the days of her girlhood Mrs. Burnett had lived in Manchester, England, which is so largely populated by the mill hands in the cotton factories. She was a careful observer of the peculiar customs, manners, and talk of the operatives, and from sights and scenes in their life which she witnessed drew the plots of many of the stories which she has since written. Thus, in "That Lass o' Lowrie's" the character of Joan is drawn from a most beautiful factory girl whom Mrs. Burnett, as a child, had watched, as in company with her playmates the girl had loitered about the house where her future biographer then resided. The heroine of "The Fair Barbarian" is likewise a creature of real life, and not of the imagination. The original of the character was an American girl who, while visiting her English relatives, completely dumbfounded them by her unconventional behaviour.

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

Mary Noailles Murfree, or "Charles Egbert Craddock," as she is known in literature, was the best known authoress of the South prior to the advent in the literary world of Miss Amelie Rives. Her grandfather was an old Revolutionary soldier, and was one of the framers of the Constitution of North Carolina. Murfreesboro, N.C., was named after the old soldier and patriot, and it was near the ancestral village that the authoress was born, in 1850. The Civil War seriously affected the family's resources, and a paralytic stroke made Miss Murfree a cripple for life; but she bravely set to work to redeem the finances of the family and console herself for her affliction by writing. Most of her girlhood had been spent in the mountains of Tennessee, and hence, though the family removed to St. Louis, it was but natural that Miss Murfree should write of scenes amid which her childhood had been passed. A sketch of life in the Tennessee mountains was one of her earliest productions, and appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* when she was little more than a girl. It found favour, and was succeeded by "In the Tennessee Mountains," which was published in book form. Miss Murfree's later stories have generally been of somewhat similar character, and have been most pleasantly received by public and critics alike. Among them might be mentioned "Down the Ravine" and "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain."

"CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK."

Amelie Rives, or Mrs. John Armstrong Chanler, as her name now is, is pre-eminently the American authoress of the present. A year ago she was comparatively unknown. To-day the name of "The Star of the South" is on every one's lips. The delicate lines of patrician beauty, the sensitive mouth and nose, the deep, large eyes, and the high thoughtful forehead, all speak louder, and in more genuine tones, of the composition of the author of "The Quick and the Dead" than can any mere word painting. By birth Miss Rives is of one of the most patrician families of the South. Her grandfather, William Cabell Rives, was Congressman, Senator, and Minister Plenipotentiary to France in the earlier half of the present century. His daughter Amélie, after whom Miss Rives is named, was herself named after the French Queen, the Consort of Louis Philippe. Colonel Alfred L. Rives, the father of the authoress, was born in Paris, and had Lafayette as a godfather. In 1861 he married Miss Macmurdo, a granddaughter of Bishop Moore, of Virginia, famous for her beauty. Of these parents the novelist was born at Richmond in 1863. Owing to her father's frequent absences from home the child passed most of her time at the home of her grandfather in Albemarle county, Va. Even in childhood she was of a singularly sensitive temperament, and widely different from her playmates. She was fond of solitude, and spent much of her time in wandering about the deserted woods. In early childhood she accompanied her parents to Paris, where she remained for several years. Since her return from this maiden trip she has divided her time between her Southern home, New York city, and Paris. Her first essay in literature was "A Brother to Dragons," and was accepted by the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, who remarked, not knowing its authorship, "The man who wrote this will never do anything stronger." It was published anonymously, and scored an immediate success. "The Farrier Lass o' Piping Pebworth" followed in *Lippincott's*, and afterwards came "Nurse Crumpet's Story" and the "Story of Arnon." The work which has made her name famous, "The Quick or the Dead," was published in *Lippincott's* of last April. Its construction portrayed the amateur, but withal there was a force and originality about it that demanded recognition, and Miss Rives found herself a celebrity in the literary world. Her latest production, "Herod and Mariamne," appears in *Lippincott's* for the current month, and is found more ambitious than any of her preceding efforts, and has been both highly eulogized and severely criticized.—*Philadelphia Weekly Press.*

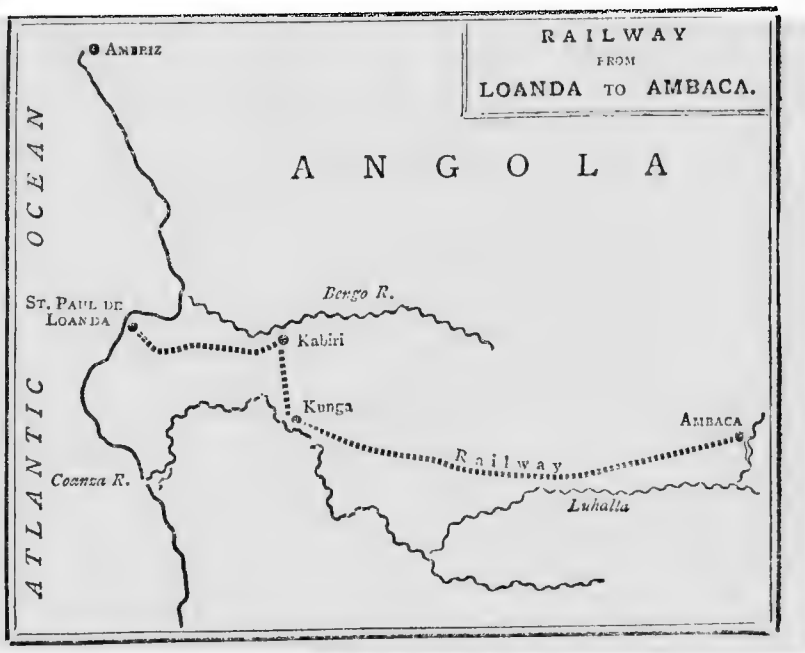
AMÉLIE RIVES.

HOW TO OPEN UP AFRICA.

A PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

WITH respect to the government of her African dominions, Portugal has few apologists in this country; but the monotony of abuse was broken the other day by Mr. T. A. Manning, a young gentleman who has had over five years' personal experience of the coast and interior of Africa, from Bathurst, in the British colony of Senegambia, to Loanda, in the Portuguese territory of Angola. Mr. Manning called at our office on his return from Angola, where he has been employed for more than a year in an engineering capacity on the railway which starts from the port of Loanda, and it is more particularly in relation to efforts in this direction that Mr. Manning considers the Portuguese have set an example to England and the other Continental nations who are so eager to divide Africa between them. This is a practical piece of work which, in his opinion, will do more to open up and civilize the country than formal missionary enterprises.

"Except a railway in the French province of Senegal," said Mr. Manning, "there is no other railway on the west coast until you get as far south as the Cape district. This railway, which begins at Loanda, is part of a very ambitious scheme which proposed to cross the Continent and unite with the railway from Delagoa Bay, but that is wholly in the air. What is at present contemplated is a line from Loanda to Ambaca, a distance of 225 miles. The



work was to be completed in five years, but after two years' progress, little has been done beyond the first section of 40 miles to Kabiri. A wooden wharf or pier has been built at Loanda at a cost of £15,000. At the seaward end there is a depth of water of 14 feet. On the second section from Kabiri to Kunga on the Coanza river, a distance of 21 miles, the grading is in progress, but the work proceeds very slowly, less than 250 men being employed along the whole section two months ago."

"Who is undertaking the work and finding the funds?"—"A Portuguese company; but the Portuguese Government have guaranteed 6 per cent. to the shareholders during construction for five years. The contract was let to a Portuguese contractor—João Burnay—who in the first year of the work sublet the contract to an American, who established grading camps at different points along the line, and sublet portions of from 1 to 15 kilometres to other contractors. Some of these again sublet smaller portions of ½, 1, and 2 kilometres to small contractors. These men engaged their own labourers, did

the work, and received a lump sum on the completion of the work to the satisfaction of the engineer of the chief contractor."

THE DIFFICULTIES OF RAILWAY WORK IN AFRICA.

"Is railway work exceptionally difficult in Africa?"—"Yes. In some places water is three days' journey from the work; there are no large villages or towns; the country is sparsely populated; the natives are of a low type, and although living in a squalid, hand-to-mouth fashion will not work with the pick and shovel so long as they can grow enough mandioca and farina to live on from day to day."

"How are the labourers paid?"—"They are paid about 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, and in the excavation of the earth in cuttings a man can raise on an average a cubic metre a day. One cut containing about 5,000 cubic metres took six months to complete. This was in the first section. The great difficulty is the want of labour. So long as the native can get enough to live on by cultivation or trade he will not do manual work."

"Will the difficulties increase as the railway goes inland?"—"Yes, that is inevitable. No actual surveys have been made for the line above Kunga, although locating parties were about to be sent out when I left. Considering the difficulties, the line as far as it has been completed, is by no means discreditable to those concerned. I rode over the completed section before I came away."

"A lot of capital must be sunk in the undertaking, and is it ever likely to pay?"—"The company has an authorized capital of 1½ millions sterling, but I cannot say how much has been already expended. An unpleasant doubt intrudes itself that the line is running to 'nowhere,' even if it ever reaches Ambaca, and that there is no trade to justify the outlay, yet the Portuguese in constructing this railway are doing more to open up the country, to civilize and improve it, than could be accomplished by any other method. One railway, it has been said, is worth ten bishops in Africa, and, without the slightest desire to depreciate the value of missionaries, I believe if half the money that has been and annually is spent on mission work in Africa were devoted to the building of railways, the formation of navigable channels in the rivers, and the opening up and maintenance of trade routes and roads into the interior, Africa would not much longer be known as the Dark Continent."

LOCK THE CONGO.

"What do you propose in the way of improving the waterways?"—"In the Congo the navigation of 3,000 miles of river into the heart of Africa is impeded by falls and cataracts, but they are by no means insurmountable engineering difficulties. An industrious, determined exploring party of engineers has never yet been sent out to see what can be done, and to see if the apparent difficulties are really engineering difficulties. If the falls in the Congo were locked, Stanley Pool (saying nothing of going beyond) could be reached on the one deck, and the cost and loss of time of disembarking and the porterage or carriage by railway, if a railway is constructed as talked of, past the falls would be avoided. It would be a great advantage to have direct communication from the sea to the interior in the same bottom, and with money the difficulties cannot be so great."

"So you think much more highly of the locks than of a railway?"—"Yes, because it would avoid the necessity for transhipment, and steamers of 250 tons could then get up as far as Stanley Pool. Beyond that vessels of a smaller draught could ascend the Congo right into the interior. The urgency of this scheme is all the greater that the French are proposing similar works to make the Kwilu-Niada navigable. At present it is navigable for a considerable distance, and then two large rocks bar the way. The government of the Congo Française intend to build a double lock between these rocks, so as to enable small steamers to get to within about fifty miles of Stanley Pool. A narrow-gauge railway across the intervening distance would then enable the French to tap the trade of the Upper Congo at the Pool."

A WORD AS TO STANLEY.

"Leaving these questions, what is the opinion you have brought home with you respecting Stanley?"—"I am surprised that there seem to be no active measures going forward for the assistance of Mr. Stanley. Briefly, Mr. Stanley is either practising a little dramatic action with a view to a grand *coup d'état* in making an appearance after working the public mind into a state of excitement and anxiety as to his fate, or he is in a terrible strait; and out there in Africa and among Africans by far the greater majority hold the latter opinion. People in Africa take it for granted that if necessary Mr. Stanley will receive assistance in some shape or form, and if he is now abandoned a crushing blow will be dealt to the prestige of the Englishman in Africa, and one of the firmest traditions in the native mind, that any harm done to the 'Stonebreaker'—by which name Mr. Stanley is known among the different tribes in the Congo district—will be avenged by the Great War God of the whiteman, will receive a rude shock if it is not altogether uprooted. This belief as to the death, at the hands of the natives, of an Englishman, be he traveller or trader, a man as famous as Mr. Stanley or an unknown factory hand, is one of the greatest safeguards to trade and travel in Africa, and if it is allowed to be destroyed by the failure to send assistance to Mr. Stanley when such assistance is required, incalculable and irremediable mischief will be done. Other nations are farsighted enough to see this. The Germans are working very hard, and are making themselves very prominent in Africa just now; and though, from a humanitarian point of view, it does not much matter from whom Mr. Stanley gets assistance so long as he does get it, in the event of such assistance coming from others instead of from us an undesirable impression would be left on the mind of the native, who, in matters of this sort, possesses a far greater amount of keenness and shrewdness than he is generally credited with."

We have just heard that the contractor, João Burnay, has given up his contract on the Loanda railway. As a good deal of the money has been found in England, this might offer an opportunity for an English syndicate.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Nelson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. At 8, LESBIA.
FRIDAY NEXT, PRINCE KARL. Mr. MANSFIELD as Prince Karl, his original character.
PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of the POOR at the EAST-END of LONDON.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)
Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Doors 7.15.
MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.
N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Saker, Ainsworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, and Rutland Barrington.
At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 175th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, October 20, at 2.30
Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 80th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Button, and Clara Jecks.
At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The Safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with Concrete and Iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 214th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.45. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.
"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.
"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON.
For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1*s.* to £4 4*s.* Last 4 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy. Miss SOPHIE EYRE'S BENEFIT, LAST NIGHT of SHE, Oct. 20, by kind permission of George Edwardes, Esq.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (755th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Flora Williams, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Fred Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and L. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be Booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER VIII.—(*Continued.*)

"Here you are at last, Antonia!" said the voice of the Major sharply at her elbow. "I've been searching for you everywhere. Mrs. Twentyman and her daughter have been wondering what had become of you. It was hardly polite of you to leave them in this way."

"I'm afraid *I'm* to blame in that matter," said Captain Essilmont.

"Oh, you're there, Essilmont, are you?" said the Major. "I didn't know Antonia had an escort. I was afraid she was here alone, or I wouldn't have spoken. I beg your pardon."

The Captain bowed in silence. The Major's tone did not invite reply, for it expressed rather the pettish irritation of a boy than the sedate anxiety of a man. Antonia divined the cause, and flushed with mingled shame and anger. On joining the others, the girl was glad to perceive Semley, who, notwithstanding the failure of his mission, decided to remain in Bournemouth a week or two longer to watch the development of events.

"Your guardian has been telling us amusing stories, Antonia, of his adventures in India," said Mrs. Twentyman, whose tongue had discovered the secret despaired of by philosophers and mechanicians—that of perpetual motion. "I suppose you heard of his adventure with the Nizam's tiger?"

"I can't say I have. Major Temple lately has been telling numbers of stories I never heard before."

"But this is too good. I must really tell you myself."

"It will hardly bear repetition, Mrs. Twentyman," interrupted the Major hastily.

"That is for us to judge," said the lady, with a complimentary smile. "Listen, Antonia! Your guardian was lying in his hammock in the jungle one day, when a fierce, full-grown tiger bounded out of the trees towards him. Not liking such a visitor, Major Temple drew his revolver and shot the animal through the head. At the sound of the report, a lot of black fellows rushed out of the bushes with exclamations of alarm and horror. 'Oh! Sahib, what—'"

"Spare my blushes, Mrs. Twentyman!" exclaimed the Major, "and cut the tale short by explaining that I'd shot the Nizam's tiger."

Captain Essilmont raised his eyebrows in surprise.

"Traveller's latitude, you know," said the Major aside to him.

The party broke up at the door of the hotel.

"We go into our new rooms to-morrow," said Major Temple, "so will be busy all day; but I hope we shall all meet again on the pier in the evening."

The others re-echoed the wish and said, "Good night."

Perhaps Captain Essilmont would have liked to retain Antonia's snowflake of a hand in his for that inappreciable portion of a second longer than usual affected by sympathetic friends; but the girl appeared almost cold towards him, and only gave the tips of her fingers. The Captain tried to convince himself that it was because her guardian was looking on with an Argus eye, and his inclination gave him the faith that the apparent distance of the girl's manner was the best proof of the self-consciousness of affection.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SPRITE OF THE WOODS.

Of all hypocrisies there is none more repugnant to a sensitive, high-souled nature than pretence of an affection which is not felt. It is a prostitution of our highest capabilities. Yet to this pass was brought Antonia Tressilian. Her talk with Captain Essilmont made her feel the strands of the past tightening round her heart, and she constrained herself to be as affectionate as possible to the Major that evening, even kissing him on the forehead when she bade him good-night, although her soul shuddered at the contact. Honour bade her be all the more true to him now that he was in the shadow of impending trouble; and honour had always been her watchword. She had passed a terrible day of conflicting emotions, and her nerves were all unstrung, so that it was a long time before she could sleep. When she did, it was only to be visited by terrible dreams of her guardian, like those she had had on the night succeeding the vision in the hall at home. In these sleeping visions the Major no longer figured as the guardian who had so tenderly and at such self-sacrifice cared for her from childhood, but acted the part of her most deadly enemy. Was it due to her soul's instinctive perception of his true character?

Towards dawn she awoke from one of the most wearing of these dreams. She looked at her watch. It was nearly four o'clock. She ought certainly to try and get three more hours' sleep, but as she looked at the bed and remembered all she had endured in dreams during the long, dark hours, the poor child shuddered, and unconsciously compared the oblong couch, with its trappings of white and pink, to another oblong, narrower and barer, meant also for sleep, but a sleep whose dreams we know not. The quotation about that sleep and its dreams came into her head as she thought, but the very quotation filled her with horror, for was it not from "Hamlet," the tragedy in which Cosette had first begun to exert a tragic influence on her life?

She bathed her face and neck in cold water to allay the feverishness of the past night, and the fresh bright drops glittered like tears upon her cheeks. Not stopping to notice her appearance in the looking-glass, she hastily dressed, and stealing downstairs as quietly as possible, went out into the morning air. Turning away from the sea and its

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

THE JODRELL (late Novelty) THEATRE, Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)

Will RE-OPEN TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), Oct. 17, with the Russian National Opera Company in RUBINSTEIN'S "DEMON." Box Office now open. No fees. Programmes and Cloak Room Free.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.
Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN F. LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH. This new and commodious theatre, built from the design by C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A.,

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY NEXT, with an elaborate production of SHAKESPEARE'S AS YOU LIKE IT, in which the following artistes will appear:—Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. The play produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. Smith; new scenery by Henry Emden; costumes, from designs by H. G. Glindoni, by Harrison; properties by J. Robinson; wigs by Clarkson. Full chorus, solos, and incidental songs sung by Mr. Seymour Jackson. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. W. Byng. The new act drop painted by Mr. William Telbin. Prices of Admission:—Private boxes, from one guinea; orchestra stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 6s.; upper circle (numbered and reserved), 3s.; pit, 2s; amphitheatre, 1s. 6d; gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON | COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum. Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
LAST WEEKS.
LAST WEEKS.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON.
PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
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sunlit but unquiet way, Antonia directed her steps to the Talbot Woods—now alas! sacrificed to the Moloch of the builders' cupidity. The woods were quite deserted at that early hour, and, wandering down the pine avenues, one might fancy oneself in the illimitable forests of British Columbia, for what there was of the noise of human life. Like all sensitive, delicate creatures, Antonia sought solitude in her grief—as well from pride, which forbade her to disclose her sorrow, as from an instinct that only alone with Nature could she regain peace of mind. On gaining the woodland path, barred with the long shadows of the pillared pines on either hand, the girl changed her quick pace for the sober step of maiden meditation. The flawless morning light, the exhilarating air, aromatic with the scent of resin, the hopeful notes of the birds, commencing their daily round of pleasurable labour, and the sight of the calm strength of the woodland life, insensibly soothed her, as might the deep harmonies of an organ rolling in resonant billows through the vast area of a Gothic cathedral. She thought no longer, but sat down on a fallen trunk to let her soul be steeped in Nature's peace. She looked down at the ground and absently traced patterns in the fallen pine-needles with the point of her parasol. All at once, a subtle consciousness that she was being looked at made Antonia raise her eyes to encounter, as she thought for the moment, in her surprise, those of Costelloe, no longer mournful and full of unmerited reproach, but brimming with the thoughtless happiness of childhood, and full of the laughing lustre of unfurrowed years. It was absurd that Antonia should have been startled. She was only being curiously examined by a little cottage child of some six summers, somewhat better dressed, perhaps, than the average country urchin, but still a mere peasant boy. Antonia could not help smiling at him, whereupon the little fellow laughed outright. He seemed as he stood there, with the early sunrays playing on his gold-brown curls, like the sprite of the woods.

"What are you doing here, my little dear, at this time of the morning?" asked Antonia. "You should be still in bed and asleep."

"Me no thleep when the thun hath opened hith eyeth," replied the boy, with a lisp, but no trace of shyness.

"Where do you live, and who are your papa and mamma?"

"Me live at the cottage with mamma; pappa cometh to thee uth thometimeth, but he doethn't live wiz uth. He livth in London. But," the boy broke off, tired of giving information, "can oo run? Oo can never catch me. Oo looked tho croth when I thaw oo, I wath thure oo had been thcolded. If oo will run after me, oo will be better. Mamma alwayth makth me run if I am croth. The black dog fallth off oo back if oo runth. Come!"

The little fellow ran a few steps, and looked back brightly at the sorrow-stricken girl. There is no better nepenthe for adult grief than playing with children, and Antonia, eager to forget her pain, rose and followed the little urchin, who flashed in and out the woodland aisles like a truant butterfly. She had not run far, when she saw at the extremity of a small glade a figure she knew well. She could not mistake those broad shoulders and that martial walk. It was her guardian, Major Temple. The sight of him brought back all her sorrows with tenfold force, and, ashamed of being seen amusing herself alone in the woods at that hour in so undignified a manner, she tried to arrest her pace suddenly, but her foot caught in a bramble, and, in trying to save herself from falling, she gave a wrench to her ankle which made her cry aloud in sudden pain. The man turned, and as the light fell on his face, Antonia recognized not her guardian, but Captain Essilmont. A deep, painful blush mantled on her cheeks, and she endeavoured to walk away in dignified unconcern; but to put her foot to the ground caused her agony, and the flush was quickly succeeded by the pallor of intense physical pain. She leaned against a tree and clenched her hands to prevent herself crying out. Meanwhile the Captain came up to her.

"Miss Tressilian!" he exclaimed; then, concealing his surprise, he added, "Ah! I see that you, like myself, even after all these years, retain the Indian habit of early rising. It is delightful in these woods, isn't it? One gets the glory of the day at this time. It's so fresh, it braces one up for the entire twenty-four hours."

"I . . . I," said Antonia, but a lump came in her throat, and she could not reply.

The Captain noticed her pallor.

"My dear Miss Tre-silian," he exclaimed, in tones of deep pity. "You are in pain! What can I do for you? What has happened?"

"I'm afraid I—I have sprained my ankle," said the girl, biting her under-lip to keep back the tears.

"I *thaid* oo could never catch me!" said some piping tones behind the tree, and the innocent cause of Antonia's mishap ran round and threw a handful of pine needles at the girl.

"You naughty child!" said the Captain in severe tones. "What do you mean by that?"

The boy pouted out his under-lip, and stared defiantly at the speaker.

"I was running after this little fellow when I fell," said Antonia, recovering her voice. "Don't be cross to him."

"Who is he?"

"Oh! I don't know. A boy from one of the cottages near."

The Captain was struck with an idea, and, turning with a more kindly air to the child, he inquired if his home were far away. The child replying in the negative, Essilmont told Antonia that she had better go there and rest until he could inform her guardian of her accident and fetch a fly to convey her back to the hotel.

"But I can't walk," said Antonia.

"Couldn't you if you took my arm?"

The girl did so, but, after a few steps, would have sunk to the ground in pain, had not her escort put his arm round her and held her up.

"There's no help for it, Miss Tressilian," said the captain. "I must carry you. You can't be left alone here while I go back to the town."

Antonia blushed, but could not object. So she was lifted tenderly in strong arms which seemed to caress their burden, and carried swiftly through the wood, the little boy running on in front as guide—like Eros, thought Essilmont; only he dared not say so openly.

"I carried you like this from camp at the time of the Mutiny," said the Captain, "only you were little Antonia then, not Miss Tressilian."

"I don't remember it," said the girl, "but my guardian has told me of it."

These were the only words that passed between them until they reached the cottage, where Antonia was received by the little boy's mother, a young woman with a pretty but careworn face. She spoke in low melancholy tones, but was very kind, and at once put a cold water compress on Antonia's ankle, which was swollen and inflamed. Meanwhile, Captain Essilmont strode off towards the town to inform Major Temple of what had come to pass. What would he not have given to have had the right to tend and care for Antonia himself?

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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